

RADICALISM IS DAWES TARGET IN ACCEPTANCE

G. O. P. Vice-Presidential Nominee Opens War on La Follette

BACKS WORLD COURT; DENOUNCES LEAGUE

Promises to Carry Fight for Farm Support into Gov. Bryan's Home Town

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 20 (Special)—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes was off in the lead as the Republican campaign pacemaker today following a characteristically vigorous speech accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

In his address delivered last night before more than 50,000 persons gathered on the lawn of his Evanston home, he pinned the "radical" label on the forces supporting Robert M. La Follette, and accused the Democrats of dodging one of the chief issues before the Nation by putting one conservative and one radical on their ticket, hoping thus, he declared, to get votes from both sides.

The crowd applauded when the speaker pleaded for a rallying to the defense of constitutional fundamentals. It broke into spontaneous laughter when he announced that he would leave the discussion of agricultural problems to his speech at Lincoln, Neb., the home town of Charles W. Bryan.

Flood lights secured in trees on the Dawes grounds glared into the speaker's plan as General Dawes, accompanied by William M. Butler, A. W. Jeffers and Joseph G. Cannon, the veteran Speaker of the House of Representatives, stepped forward to begin the ceremonies.

Would Defeat "Radicalism"

There was a burst of applause as General Dawes stepped forward to accept the nomination. "I accept the nomination," he said, "I accept the nomination, and I accept the nomination of the Republican Party. I am not equal in notifiability until he declared emphatically for United States membership in the World Court, and for common sense as the guide in fixing national policies.

After referring to the Socialist Party's endorsement of Mr. La Follette, he continued in the denunciation of the existing order group themselves for battle, the average citizen knows that the elemental principles for which his forefathers fought are at stake. He demands a strong leadership, standing on the Constitution and moving forward with law and order, common sense and high purpose, to combat strong leadership tending toward disintegration.

He has this in Calvin Coolidge and the platform on which he stands. Neither President Coolidge nor his party platform assumes that the Constitution of the United States is an outworn document of old-fashioned ideas to be discarded for the principles of the new Socialism.

Opposes Joining League

Turning to the second paramount issue dealt with in his address, the League of Nations, the Republican vice-presidential nominee declared his acceptance of his party's dictum that the American people, when they elected Warren G. Harding in 1920, declared once and for all against permitting the United States to become a member of the League. He opened his own outspoken advocacy of membership in the League in 1920 by declaring that ambiguity in certain portions of the plan have caused misunderstandings which now cannot be cleared away.

"Perhaps if those who drew the League of Nations plan," he said, "had felt it incumbent upon them to make its exact meaning as clear to the average citizen as it is to the League of Nations, it might have been spared immersion for five years in the immense fog bank of the debate on the League of Nations. But they did not do so. The Republican platform is right in assuming that the United States, in its own interests and the interests of the world, if it is to play its part and perform its duties in international matters, must do so outside of membership in the League of Nations."

General Dawes attacked the Democratic plan for a referendum on American membership in the League. He declared it would merely plunge the Nation again into more debate and again prevent any effective action to aid in the restoration of Europe.

Unofficial Representation

He took up the cudgels in defense of President Coolidge against critics who declared General Dawes and the other American members on the committee surveying German reparations should have been officially accredited representatives of the United States. He said:

Our opponents have referred to this as an act of cowardice. Upon what theory was it an act of cowardice? If the work of that mission was not now recognized as having been of some assistance, or if the experts' plan had signally failed to offer anything of value to the world, President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes would have been denounced as men who had humiliated their country instead of endeavoring to help it.

M. Malvy May Be Ambassador in Madrid

By Special Cable

Paris, Aug. 20

ACCORDING to reports of its intention, the Government is to nominate M. Malvy, a former minister who was condemned by a high court of the Senate and exiled to Spain for five years, as ambassador in Madrid. Whether or not this intention will be fulfilled there appears to be little doubt that the nomination is looked upon with favorable eye. A snag may be struck when the consent of the King of Spain is sought. The Echo de Paris adds: "The King of Spain is always very touchy concerning the designation of politicians as ambassadors and will not allow the French embassy in Madrid to become the rallying point of subversive forces which work in the peninsula."

There are other factors which must make difficult the appointment of a radical politician as ambassador. The French embassy in Madrid is regarded as a possible ambassador in London.

IRISH WOMEN BACK DE VALERA IN RURAL AREAS

Reappearance of Republican Leader Significant in View of Prospect of Election

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 20—Eamon de Valera's reappearance on the horizon is absorbing the attention of political observers who are seeking carefully to weigh the pros and cons of his influence in Southern Ireland. One outstanding feature is his strong following among women, of whom the younger women are the most violent Republicans. Therefore, since women have the vote they can exercise a powerful influence at the elections, more particularly in the rural districts where superstition and idealism seem so much hand in hand.

Mr. de Valera also has a considerable following of young priests. Again taking the situation in its general aspect there is practically no difference between the aspirations of the Free State and the declared policy of the Republicans. If there is any trouble over the boundary question the Free Staters will be blamed and not the Republicans who stood out against the treaty, and a general election here in the circumstances could have only one result, and this would be followed swiftly either by a renewed declaration of independence or by an appeal to the League of Nations.

In the latter event it seems probable that the Irish would trust Mr. de Valera more than any other man they have at the moment. Of course he is blamed in business circles for all the trouble of the last few years. The Irish Times stigmatized him the other day as the "Peter Pan of Irish politics."

VERMONT CAMPING SITES ARE PROVIDED

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 20 (Special)—Free camping sites for the convenience of tourists have been established by the state forest service in the state forest at Townsend and the Proctor-Piper state forest in Caledonia. They are being equipped with picnic grounds, rest houses, and forest guards will police the grounds to keep them free of litter. A camp site is to be established also in the Mount Mansfield forest of the Smugglers Notch road.

Washington — Sweden leads all other countries thus far reporting to the State Department in the number of immigrant visas granted up to July 31, 1924. Sweden's total quota for 1924-25, under the new immigration law, is 9561, and the number of visas was reported as 954. Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed 729 visas granted.

Mexico City—Red Port workers of Vera Cruz and Tampico declare their intention of boycotting the Italian exhibition vessel Italia, which is expected to arrive soon. They say they will endeavor to prevent the officers and crew of the Italia from landing as they consider the Government of Italy an enemy of the proletariat.

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WAYS TO PEACE TOLD INSTITUTE BY SIR ARTHUR

League of Nations Official Delivers Final Talk at Williamstown

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20

In his last talk before a meeting of the Institute of Politics this morning Sir Arthur Salter, head of the Financial Section of the League of Nations, looked into the future and outlined what he considers are the grounds for obtaining ultimate world peace. Sir Arthur left Williamstown for New York after his speech. He will stay with Dwight W. Morrow, unofficial observer on the reparations commission, in New York, and will leave New York this week on his return to Geneva.

Sir Arthur declared "modern democracies have as their weakness that their anger is quick. Their strength is that their anger is not lasting." The League machinery of "delay" is to obtain even in these cases delay before war begins, so that at the worst a country will only fight if it deliberately desires to do so, after reflection and after a full opportunity for a calm consideration of the issues with the aid of world opinion.

Full Consideration Given

He continued: These provisions as to disputes are, I think, likely to prevent wars in all cases, except where there is a real and fundamental conflict of interest usually of economic interest, so serious as to make the people of a country willing to fight for it.

To insure peace, therefore, it is desirable to supplement the machinery of disputes by a development of world economic policies during the period of peace, in such a way as to prevent, if possible, a fundamental conflict of economic interests sufficient to make people think it worth while to fight.

Have we any indications as to the kind of world economic policy which is likely to make peace more stable? There are two important provisions in the Covenant of the League. One is the provision requiring that in the event of a dispute between two or more nations, the mandatory power shall obtain equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of all members of the League. The second is the article requiring member states to make provision to obtain and maintain freedom of communication and transit and equal treatment for the commerce of all nations belonging to the world.

Policy of Safety Valves

These two policies point toward such a development of policy as will obtain free and equal conditions of competition and development. Together with other provisions in the Treaty they suggest what I may call the policy of "safety valves" intended to prevent the economic strains and stresses of the world from developing an explosive force.

In the second place, I suggest as a purely personal opinion that the peace of the world is likely to be maintained if it becomes the recognized policy of the different nations to disassociate the use or threat of the armed forces from the competitive economic struggle. It is a primitive form of commerce in which the leader takes his goods in the form of a state and the time may come when it will seem an equally primitive stage of international relations that the policy of an armed state should stand visibly at the elbow of its nationals in their competitive trade in foreign markets.

Private Foreign Loans

I need not refer in detail to the possible application of such an idea to the relations between private foreign loans and the use of diplomatic means to enforce their payment, and to the many ways in which governments have in the past, and to some extent still push their national trade by official means.

I cannot make specific proposals, but I would like to suggest that the policy of the world in these respects is likely to be to offer less dangers to peace if there are no private foreign loans.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

World News in Brief

Washington — Sweden leads all other countries thus far reporting to the State Department in the number of immigrant visas granted up to July 31, 1924. Sweden's total quota for 1924-25, under the new immigration law, is 9561, and the number of visas was reported as 954. Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed 729 visas granted.

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30,000 Vermonters Plan Pilgrimage to Plymouth

Special from Monitor Bureau

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 20—President Coolidge wired his congratulations to Charles G. Dawes at Evanston, Ill., on his speech of acceptance of the Vice-Presidency. It was his first act today and he wired as follows:

"We have just heard your address with great satisfaction. I offer you most hearty congratulations."

Rudolph Kauffman, of the Washington Star, who had spent the night at Woodstock on the way across country, drove up this morning and called on President and Mrs. Coolidge for half an hour.

Members of the Michigan State Grange, said to number about a thousand, are to camp next Monday at Rutland, Vt., and arrangements have been made with the secret service officers and the Coolidge Home Town Club for the Michigan people to come to Plymouth to greet President Coolidge in the afternoon.

It is possible that next Monday will be designated Vermont Day, and, if this is done, from 20,000 to 30,000 people may be expected here to greet the President.

Letter of Congratulations

The President received a letter of congratulations from Harry W. Dourin of Canton, O., expressing his appreciation of the President's speech of acceptance. The unusual feature was that the envelope which enclosed the congratulations was with an address, but drawn with pen and ink on the envelope was a figure of a man resembling the President. The figure stood on a map of Vermont bearing the letters V.T. At the side of the picture was a key: "The President of the United States is a Vermont man."

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During his walk up the Messer Hill Road President Coolidge has seen a bit of land—some 50 to 60 acres—given him by his grandfather and which is appraised today by the Plymouth authorities at some \$1500.

The little tract which adjoins his father's farm of 300 acres is covered by timber, some hard and some sugar maples which are tapped every year.

But it is believed there will be a formidable attempt to reduce the period.

Dr. Wilhelm Marx is said to be writing a letter similar to that of Ramsay MacDonald. Government circles decline to consider Mr. MacDonald's letter as disabbling. The letter was addressed to M. Herriot and M. Theunis this morning, but was withdrawn. Afterwards it was again presented in the evening, after the conference terminated.

Mr. MacDonald, it is explained, was the object of severe remonstrances for having adopted the French proposal for evacuation in a year. He, therefore, in publishing the letter, simply wished to show that his view had not changed. It was not to embarrass France, but to show himself that the letter was now published. Nevertheless it has thrown cold water on the radical enthusiasm.

Reikjavik, Iceland, Aug. 20 (AP)—The American round-the-world fliers had a small accident at the start today on their long and hazardous trip to Fredericksdal, near Cape Farewell, East Greenland, but unfavourable weather conditions again forced them to abandon their intention of a gainful delivery of the United States cruiser Richmond, which brought the spare parts with which the two machines can be repaired.

When the aviators start from the arrival of the Richmond, Rear Admiral Magruder had made preparations for sending the material with which to repair the planes to Reikjavik. It is expected that the planes on board the cruiser, but the plan was abandoned because a heavy gale was blowing there this morning and because of uncertainty regarding the landing of the scout airplanes.

Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, commander of the American Army world flight, announced that he hoped to hop off on the Greenland leg of the flight tomorrow. It is expected that the repairs to the two airplanes, which were damaged in an attempted start for Fredericksdal yesterday, will require only about two hours.

When the aviators start from Reikjavik the cruiser Raleigh will be stationed off Cape Farewell, the southern tip of Greenland, the destroyers Barry, Billingsley and Reid will be stationed eastward toward Iceland, and the Richmond will see the planes off at Reikjavik. The vessels have been ordered to take up their respective stations tomorrow morning.

Immediately after the flight of Frederick is completed, Lieut. Leigh Wade, who lost his airplane between the Orkneys and Iceland, will be transferred to the Barry and with his mechanic, Sergeant Ogden, proceed to Picton, N. S., to take the new airplane which is to be provided for him there and in which he will resume the flight with his companions.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. RAL- EIGH, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Raleigh Wednesday took up the position which the flagship Richmond was holding when she rushed off toward Reikjavik, Iceland, with a spare round-the-world airplane, and the planes of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. Erik Nelson, which were damaged Monday when they tried to get away for Greenland.

Attention was called by Commissioner Williams to the provisions of the new law passed at the last session of the legislature giving cities and towns the right to regulate billboards as rigidly as they desire, and he expressed the hope that the towns would avail themselves of its provisions.

CITIZENS PROTEST BILLBOARD PETITION

Petitions by the F. H. Birch Company and a spreader bar at the number of billboards drew heated protests from the towns of Wellesey, Lexington, and Winchester, at a hearing before the Public Works Commission this morning.

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ON BOARD THE U. S. S. RAL- EIGH, Aug

ing of the Dawes legislation at all costs. It published a series of statements, yesterday, declaring that the rejection of the bill would lead to a postponement of the evacuation of certain towns in the Ruhr, and the economic difficulties ensuing from such an action would compel the Government to restrict the granting of credits to Germany. Should the Pan-Germans reject the bill they will be called upon to bear the responsibility for the prolongation of the suffering of the population in the Ruhr districts, and furthermore they will inflict very material financial losses on the land barons who are their staunch supporters.

The Pan-Germans now appear to be considering a plan according to which, as it is learned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, they would support the bill dealing with the new railway company which needs a two-thirds majority while rejecting all objections to a simple majority. This they can do since they harbor no objections toward the forming of the railway company as prescribed by the Dawes plan. Should the execution of the Dawes plan be delayed, the hardships on Germany the Pan-Germans will, therefore, be in a position to declare that they rejected the legislation thus saving their face. But even for this they would support the bill they are apt to demand as compensation either their entrance into the Cabinet, or the breaking up of the coalition with the Social Democrats in Prussia, or high protective tariffs on imported grain.

It is especially the entrance of the Pan-Germans into the cabinet which the Social Democrats are apprehending most of all, for they believe that such an action would endanger the Republic. The Pan-Germans would try to shift the entire economic burden in connection with the execution of the Dawes plan onto the shoulders of the working man. The Social Democrats, therefore, are now making the "equal distribution of burdens" a condition of their support of the Dawes legislation.

All in all, it can be said that there is little danger, as matters stand today, of the rejection of the bill. Should the unexpected happen, however, President Ebert has the means at hand to remedy this decision—by referendum or by new elections. The latter it is believed would sweep the opposition parties off their feet.

No Automobiles for Smith Girls

"Time Destroyers" Must Be Left at Home, Says Letter to Parents

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The young women of Smith College who have spent the summer motoring in their own cars will come to leave them behind when they come to school this fall. In a letter which the president and warden of the college are sending to parents of all Smith students, the interdependence of the scholastic and social life of the college is emphasized, and it is added:

"The motor, so constantly our benefactor, may become in college a time-destroyer and a temptation to forbidden sweets. Therefore we have said that no student may have or even drive a motor car in this neighborhood without her parents, except under certain conditions, a senior, in spring term. In maintaining this regulation (similar to a requirement now being made in some men's colleges) we ask your aid. The letter assures parents that "your daughters are to the officers of the college as well as to yourselves individuals and not numbers in a class." Information also is given that a new gymnasium and a new music hall will be ready for use in the fall.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE OPENS
BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 20.—The New England Baptist Summer Conference opened its annual session here yesterday with more than 1000 delegates present. More than 600 registered from Massachusetts and groups from Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., were in attendance.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Registration for state primary election of Sept. 8 closes tonight. Boston City Hall and ward offices open until 10 p. m. Loyal Orange Institution convention—reception, banquet and public meeting. Odd Fellows Hall, 515 Tremont Street, 8:30.

Theaters
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:15.
Photoplays
Fonway—"Merton of the Movies."
Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln." 7:30, 8:20.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
United States men's doubles and mixed doubles tennis and tennis, Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill.
FOR TOMORROW

10:30 a. m.—W.N.A.C. Women's Club talks: "Flamy Dishes Again" and "Making the Home Immaculate." Jean Sargent.
1:01 p. m.—"Financial Reports" by the Boston Financial News.
1:05 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
1:20 p. m.—Selections on the reproducing piano.
1:45 p. m.—Readings, Miss Mabel Mitchell.
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Incidental music from Loew's State Theater.
4:30 p. m.—William H. McNulty, entertainer; Mrs. Rose M. Keeleher, accompanist.
5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance," by the Boston Financial News.
6:30 p. m.—W.N.A.C. dinner dance, Hotel Westminster Orchestra, direction of Max I. Krulic.
7:30 p. m.—Talk, "Road Conditions in Massachusetts," D. S. Hickey, Boston Motor Club.
8 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Orchestra, W. Edward Boyd, director.
8:30 p. m.—McDowell Concert Company; Mrs. E. B. Heywood, soprano; Madeline Brown, baritone; Charles La Pierre, pianist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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DAWES ASSAILS RADICALISM IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to put it in its proper and helpful place with the fearlessness which should adorn strength and courage in the pursuit of a just and glorious goal.

If the President and the Secretary of State had evaded this duty and precipitated the question of official representation for debate, delay and nonaction, into the United States Senate, the United States would have had no part in the last desperate but successful effort to find a common ground of agreement for a new peace in the world, if indeed, but for their action there would have been any agreement at all. Had it not been for this attitude of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes toward the expert committee, Europe might not today be facing away from the chaos and hatred of war.

Backs World Court

Turning to the World Court, General Dawes urged that the United States join it at once in accordance with the plans outlined by President Coolidge. He said that under the Dawes plan the sovereignty and interests of the United States are safeguarded, adding:

Even when we join the Court we are not compelled to submit a case to it if we do not wish to do so. In any particular case is one where our national interests seem to forbid legal arbitration, we are not bound to resort to the court. Because we help build the court house, we do not have to try any cases in it, unless we do not wish to do so. But we must remember that sometimes when a house is built, it may be a very convenient thing to go into to avoid rain and lightning. Yes and probably avoid the thunderbolts of war.

Concluding his discussion of international questions he declared the two major parties have made an issue to be decided by the American people. He said:

The Democratic Party asks them to turn back with them into the morass of the debate on the League of Nations, through a public referendum. . . . The Republican Party asks them to abandon the debate upon the question of the League of Nations, which they have already decided, and to stand by the common sense and constructive foreign policy of President Coolidge and the Republican Party, which is placing the United States in that proud position of world leadership for which she has been designed by Providence and which she should be debared only by reversion to political expediency.

Will Speak in Maine

Aside from a brief indorsement of the President's stand on taxation, the reduction of federal expenditures, General Dawes confined his speech to the three issues of conservatism versus radicalism, the League of Nations and the World Court. On other occasions, he said, he will take up the subjects of public economy, of relief from taxation, and of "an adequate tariff for the protection of our national prosperity."

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SIR ARTHUR SALTER ASSERTS LEAGUE IS WAY TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

frequent consultations between ministers and officials, and frequent public discussion of economic policy in the light of its probable effect upon future peaceful relations.

Effect of Ruhr Occupation
"For every single recruit Russian gold has given to the Red army in Germany, the French occupation of the Ruhr has contributed 100." This was the declaration of Moritz J. Bonn, German economist, in the round table on Russia at the Institute of Politics this morning.

Dr. Bonn, discussing the often asserted menace of Communism in the Reich, said he did not feel Bolshevism really represented a serious danger to his country. If the Ruhr evacuation had been complete, he said, most of the Communist violence would have closed. He declared:

Generally speaking, the German temperament is fairly safe from Bolshevism. At the last election, however, a very considerable number of Communists—I think there must be 60—were elected, while the former Reichstag was dissolved. The Communists were not a few of them.

Growth of Communism
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The occupation of the Ruhr has meant widespread misery and unemployment. The Ruhr districts, which have brought the new economic policy, by means of the financial collapse, to the brink of social disaster. Desperation is the seed-bed of Communism.

Naval Treaty Recalled
The four-part naval treaty was the first great accomplishment of the League of Nations. It was signed in London, reducing the burden of taxation upon the peoples by stopping competitive increases in navies, and creating a precedent for dealing with the question of international disarmament in the future.

It was in pursuance of this constructive foreign policy also when the Allies resolved to summon an expert committee to study the League of Nations, which are fundamental proposals which will determine eventual public sentiment in the matter of our adherence to the World Court. As I said before, the people have in their minds a picture of the League of Nations as a basis for the settlement of the reparations problem, that President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes approved the invitation of the League of Nations to assist in the work. They not only approved this call of the League of Nations, but they also approved the call of the League of Nations to assist in the work of the League of Nations.

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In this situation, for which the American people alone are responsible, the Democratic Party, as a party, instead of standing by the League of Nations, will suffer only the fate which befalls those who try to defend in a real sense the League of Nations. We are face to face with an abnormal condition in this country, which is the result of the League of Nations. We are face to face with an abnormal condition in this country, which is the result of the League of Nations.

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Gaelic, Constructive Program and Boundary Rouse Ireland

England Does Not Meddle in Republic's Affairs, but Feels Free State Is Drifting Away

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

Desmond Fitzgerald, Irish Foreign Minister, has given Frederic William Wile an exclusive interview, touching concretely on the outstanding issues in the Free State. Erin is once again in the throes of turmoil over the boundary dispute between South Ireland and Ulster. The Free State seems confident that the boundary controversy will be amicably settled, but the intervention of Great Britain may become necessary before it passes into history. Mr. Fitzgerald tells Mr. Wile that Ireland is prosperous, happy, and independent in every essential sense of the word, with both parties to the pact with Britain loyally keeping faith.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 20.—When Irish Home Rule was the paramount issue in British politics, and muddying the waters of American politics besides, a distinguished Englishman said that peace was the last thing that would make the Irish happy—that strife and turmoil were their natural element. This investigator into European conditions of Ireland to America comes upon the Emerald Isle at a moment when Irish skies once again are heavily overcast. The boundary dispute between the Free State and Ulster has assumed acrimonious dimensions. The crisis arose through the refusal of Ulster to appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission, which under the Anglo-Irish treaty was also to consist of an Irish Free State delegate and a neutral chairman. Ulster contends that the commission was intended to deal only with a "rectification" of the boundary, whereas the Free State is claiming more than half of Northern Ireland's territory. At the moment this article is dispatched, the British Government is planning to override Ulster by enacting legislation in the House of Commons designed to give effect to the treaty.

Irishmen, whether from the North or the South, deplore the outbreak of the boundary conflict, because, however settled, it is likely to result in the always smoldering embers of hostility between the two geographical sections of the country. Desmond Fitzgerald, the Free State Minister of External Affairs, spoke freely of the controversy, from Dublin's standpoint.

Irish Boundary Situation

"Briefly," he said, "this is the situation. The negotiations with Great Britain for the treaty, whereby the Free State was created three years ago, were undertaken on behalf of the whole of Ireland, and the treaty was recognized and incorporated in Clause I of that instrument. The Irish delegates urged that they were bound by pledges to the minority in Ireland, to the effect that that minority largely situated in northeastern Ulster, should not be coerced. The Irish delegation stated that they wished to avoid all coercion in Ireland, and therefore agreed that while the Free State should be the whole of Ireland, the subordinate Government of the six northeastern counties could, by an Address to the King within one month of the ratification of the treaty, 'opt' out of the jurisdiction of the Free State. It was provided, however, that in this event the minority in the six counties, who wished to belong to the Free State and not to the northern Parliament, should have their rights safeguarded and be allowed to 'opt' out of the jurisdiction of the Belfast parliament.

"The area so to be affected was to be decided according to the wishes of the inhabitants, subject to geographic and economic conditions. The Boundary Commission, which is to consider this matter, will presumably begin to operate within a month (by the end of August). Its work should be to decide in what areas in the six counties a majority of the people wish to be incorporated in the Free State (having due regard to geographic and economic conditions), and on these lines to determine the boundary, so that the six counties whose rights are to be safeguarded may obtain the government of their choice. There have been delays in setting up the commission, but its terms of reference and the work to be done are sufficiently clear; and as the Free State government all through has only desired that justice be done to the whole of the people of Ireland, we must presume that the findings of the Commission will be satisfactory."

Progress of the Free State

The writer asked Mr. Fitzgerald to discuss candidly the position and progress of Ireland as a Free State "within the framework" of the British Empire. "The visitor to Dublin today," he replied, "sees a parliament of the Irish people choosing, passing and putting into effect remedial and constructive measures and meeting with no external hindrance

in doing so. The visitor sees an Ireland with a judiciary reconstructed by that parliament according to the people's own ideas and needs. The visitor sees an Ireland with her delegates taking their rightful place in the councils of Europe, at the League of Nations in Geneva. The visitor finds such evidence of external sovereignty as the presence of Ireland's own minister plenipotentiary at Washington and her separate and unqualified acceptance of the Lausanne treaty.

"The fact is that Ireland at present has as much of national sovereignty as she is able to make full use of. The mass of the people realize this. The Anti-Treaty party accepting the logic of facts, are now contenting themselves with constitutional action, viz. abstention of their members from Parliament. At the last election, despite all the advantages which proportional representation confers on a minority, they only secured 44 seats out of 153 that date. The 12,000 prisoners held by the Government have been gradually released during the past year, as the Government became convinced that the public safety would not thereby be endangered. The last of them, including their leader, Mr. De Valera, are now free, and their future policy remains to be seen. Up to the present, it has been a purely negative one.

Constructive Program Planned

"Meanwhile, the Parliament of the Nation has been busy with constructive programs. Altogether, some 70 acts of varying importance have been placed within the past two years on its statute books. The land, the police, the judiciary, the fiscal question, and education, have each been dealt with as comprehensively as the individual case allowed. An act to subsidize the building of houses, and another to develop the country's roads, have been passed to deal with two pressing problems, and, incidentally, to relieve unemployment. The army, rendered necessary by the irregular insurrection, has been drastically cut down, and other economies have been effected in every department of the national services, so that we may hope next year to balance our budget.

"The necessity of paying for the damage done by the irregulars has led the Government in dealing with ambitious schemes of reconstruction. Steps, however, have been taken to obtain the report of one of the biggest electrical firms in the world, the Electric Supply Co. of the Shannon as a source of electrical power. It is hoped that the cheap power which may thus be obtained will enable Irish industry to compete favorably with external rivals. Meanwhile, the creation of a principal existing industry—agriculture—is to be strengthened by measures regulating the grading and packing of eggs, butter, and other products.

Relations with Great Britain

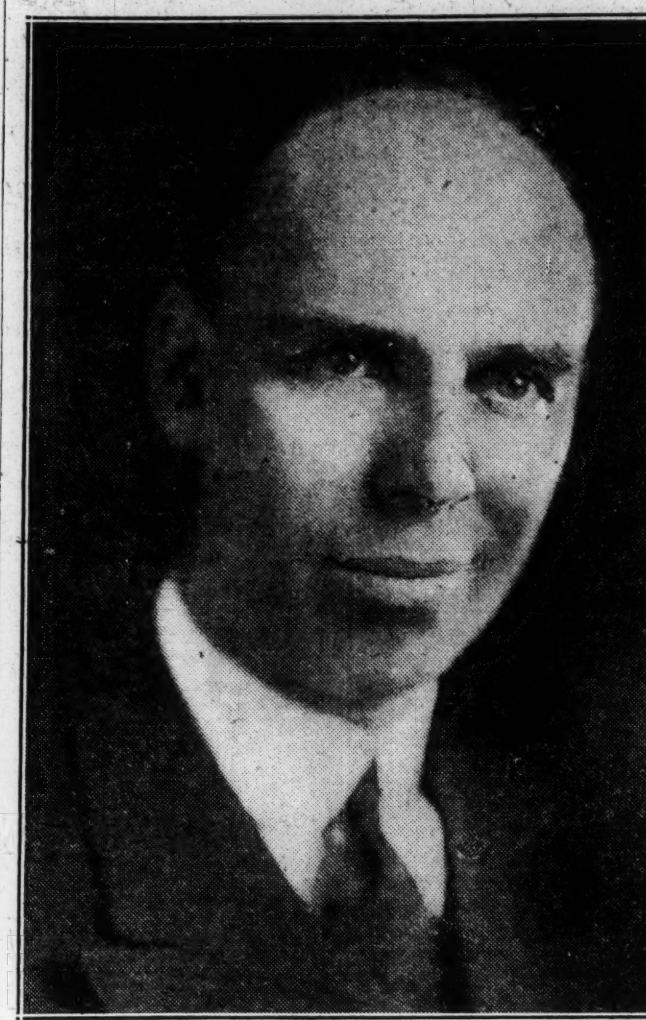
Mr. Fitzgerald was asked to describe the state of the Irish Free State's relations with Great Britain. "This can be done in a word," he said. "Our relations are governed by the treaty signed in December, 1921. Both the British and Irish governments have loyally honored it, both in the spirit and in the letter, with the result that harmony exists and no misunderstanding has arisen between them."

Of course, all is not for the best in the best of all possible worlds in Ireland, and it was not natural to expect Mr. Fitzgerald to dwell upon those things that clamor insistently for reform and improvement in Erin. Perhaps the feature responsible for one of the deepest undercurrents of dissatisfaction is the attempt to impose the Gaelic language upon the country. It is compulsorily studied in the public schools, requiring both from teacher and pupil a grinding degree of concentration and laborious effort. Many doubt whether the plan can ever have practical results. English is as universal in Ireland as it is in the United States, almost more so. Official recourses, like calling every branch of the Government by a Gaelic name, are not obliterating the language under which Ireland has been governed for centuries. The Free State itself is the "Saorstát Eireann," the Parliament, the "Dail

HUSCH BROS.

Distinctive Apparel and Accessories for Women
Featuring Tailors' Tailors

Maine Gubernatorial Nominee



RALPH O. BREWSTER
Republican Candidate for Chief Executive of State

Elreann." The Ministry of External Affairs (foreign office) is the "Aireacht um Gnóthaí Coláiríche." Dublin is "Baile Átha Cliath." The lawbreaking difficulties which Gaelic conjures up are frankly recognized by the Government, which prints these hieroglyphics with a parenthetical translation into English.

Until the boundary controversy arose the other day, one might have spent weeks or months in England without hearing the word Ireland even mentioned. John Bull is unmistakably leaving "his other island," as Bernard Shaw calls it, severely alone. They are frankly anxious for the Irish to have an untrammelled run for their independent money, and realize for themselves that bitters go along with the sweets of Home Rule. Some Britishers think Ireland some day will have to be re-annexed. The majority, however, thinks the Free State is not only on the map to stay, but destined more and more, as the years roll by, to become an independent, solid, self-sustaining commonwealth, with the silken cords attaching it to the Empire becoming thinner and thinner, till the break-away is complete. That sort of talk is heard particularly among the lugubrious Britons who think their old Empire is cracking up. One of them, for example, says the great Empire Exhibition at Wembley this summer is "the swan-song of the Empire." This class thinks India will be the next to follow in the independent footsteps of Free Ireland and of sovereign Egypt.

United States' Friendship Sought

Ireland—both sections of it—hankers for the good ill and friendship of the United States. Certainly the Free State, with its own minister at Washington, will lose no opportunity to cultivate closer commercial, financial, political and social ties with the American Government and people. But one gathers the distinct impression that what Ireland mainly wants from the Irish resident in the United States is to be let alone. Ireland has no desire to perpetuate the Irish hyphen in American politics. It is inclined to agree unreservedly with the dictum of George Brennan, Irish boss of Illinois and power in the national councils of the Democratic Party—an Irish-American of Irish-Americans, if you please—that when Britain created the Irish Free State, she by that act removed the Irish question

from the politics of the United States.

It is unquestionably along kindred lines that Irish diplomacy at Washington now and henceforward will be modeled. We are fortunate in having as its exponent, as Erin's first accredited envoy to our Government, an Irishman of the intelligence and discretion of Professor Smiddy.

MERCHANTS SEEK TO STOP SMUGGLING

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence) The Manitoba board of retail merchants, meeting in convention at Portage la Prairie, Man., adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to establish a patrol along the international border to cope with the smuggling of goods into Canada from the United States.

As a result of this illegal traffic, both the Government and the retailers were suffering a loss, it was pointed out by speakers.

J. H. Curie, secretary of the merchants' association, declared that a fleet of automobiles was engaged in the smuggling trade, operating between Winnipeg and United States cities, but that so far the Dominion Government had failed to take effective steps to check this traffic.

Maine Campaign Watched by Nation's Political Leaders

Senator Brewster, Republican Nominee for Governor, Spreading a Message of Harmony

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 19 (Special)—The old political saw, "As goes Maine, so goes the Nation," undoubtedly has its fallacies, but whenever a presidential year rolls around, the eyes of the politically weatherwise instinctively turn it may be out of curiosity alone to that hinterland way down east.

A few weeks ago when the Republican nomination for Governor was in doubt, with a recount in progress and political turbulence in the air, the situation in Maine portended anything but harmony. Today Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, the Republican nominee for Governor, is spreading a message of party harmony over the length and breadth of the State, which should in very fact be a beacon light to those in the Nation's political watch-towers. Rather than indicating discord, the Maine situation speaks harmony of the firmest sort.

Responsible Government

"The central thought of this campaign in Maine," Senator Brewster said in a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the thought of responsible party government. American politics has been drifting away from this principle, and it is time to call it a halt. Adherence to the principle of responsible party government was the keynote sounded in President Coolidge's great acceptance speech, and it therefore has become of paramount significance in Maine. This country has grown great through the application of the principle of responsible party government. Both great political parties have attained eminence and administered American affairs on such a basis.

"Of late, however, various blocs and disintegrating influences have threatened the entire governmental fabric with destruction. A new system, antithetical to the principles of responsible party government has threatened to come into vogue. It is time that politics should dedicate itself to the other system, the one under which we have grown great. Those Republican policies of importance to the people, to which the party has pledged itself both by its record and by its platform, are three: They are: temperance, economy, and progress.

Senator Brewster proceeded to analyze these three policies, and to point out their application in Maine. Regarding the first point, that of temperance, he was most emphatic and vigorous. "Regarding prohibition," he declared, "the Republican Party in Maine finds itself in a peculiar position. It has an all-important claim and duty in the temperance cause because the Republican Party led Maine as Maine led the Nation in first enacting a prohibitory law. We are told today that prohibition is no longer a national issue, when the forces opposed to it desire us to ignore their subtle efforts to undermine it."

Senator Brewster continued:

In the district of Neal Dow, that pioneer of prohibition, there is a

Democratic candidate for Congress who argues in favor of a modification of the prohibitory law. Will Maine stir in its determination? The banner of temperance reform has been and must be held aloft by the Republican Party, for this is one of the fundamental principles of Republicanism.

The last two governors of Maine, Governor Baxter and Governor Miliken, were nationally known for their devotion to the temperance cause. The Republican Party is pledged by its record and its platform to the enforcement of that law. There is not now, and will not be any occasion for laxity. We must not disregard the efforts against prohibition which are being made by those who would have us forget that it is a national issue.

Regarding the vital issue of economy, the Republican position is unmistakable. The people are entitled to the efficiency in their public office which they demand in their business affairs. The scrupulous care which they practice in their housekeeping or their businesses should be present with the greater force in public administration. In this day of an ever-growing tax burden, economy consistent with the upkeep of the vital state departments must be the rule. The people must demand the same business methods of their public servants as they demand of their private employees. The Republican Party is ready to be judged on its record of financial administration and economy. Of course, the three essential departments—schools, roads, and dependents of the State must be cared for, but always strict economy must be the rule.

There have been charges of parsimony against the Republican Administration. Perhaps it is well that this is so, for it indicates that political debts are not being paid out of the public treasury. Parsimony is a good sign, a token of economy. The reduction and return from the strenuous days of war to the more nearly normal days of peace, could not, in my judgment, have been accomplished with less governmental complications than have prevailed under the Republican Administration of the State and Nation.

Let them who would criticize the Republican Administration cease from speaking in glittering generalities. Let them present specific facts, and concrete evidence of criticism. Let them present their arguments, and then let us discuss the merits of the cases, pro and con. When the people have the pros and cons before them, they can decide. I believe that the reduction of the tax burden will not be achieved by starving parsimony, but rather by bringing more people and more property to share the burden with them. There are at present untold quantities of property which should be taxed, and as the tax burden is thus spread, the situation will be ameliorated.

Possibilities of State

The possibilities of the state should be developed in a progressive way. To be pessimistic regarding the possibilities of Maine is not helpful. It is unfortunate to talk of the departure of agriculture and industries in the state of despair. The waste places of Maine are not redeemed by advertising the State as an agricultural graveyard. It is encouraging to remember that during the past 20 years \$100,000,000 has been spent in the

State by nonresidents. These people pay us annually upward of \$5,000,000 in taxes, all of which goes to the support of our schools and our roads. They are paying us the privilege of living here. These facts show what may be done. What we must do is to fit ourselves to do more. The tourists who spend \$50,000,000 annually in Maine constitute our greatest crop. Most important of all, there is possibility of unlimited development. The recreational possibilities of Maine are the most valuable ones that we have.

It is the easiest thing in the world to deprecate the tourist business in Maine, but such an attitude is unwarranted. Both the direct and the indirect returns from the tourist traffic prove its value.

The party future holds out a future in forestry, in agriculture, in industry, in highway development, consistent with the needs of the State. Along our highway arteries millions are being poured in, during this season of the year, to every nook and cranny of the State. There is one great contribution that the State can make to the nation, and this is in the development of the highways. It is, I believe, a conservative estimate, that these tourists contribute 20 per cent to the lightening of the tax burden.

Moreover, many tourists become permanent residents of the State. I have visited the beautiful estates of people who originally came to Maine as summer visitors, but who have become permanent residents here. Furthermore, it is conservative to say that 40 per cent of our taxes are incident to the tourist trade. The maintenance of a partial and promising solution to our problem of abandoned farms is being met by tourists.

National Significance

Maine's election is of national significance. It will show that she does stand behind her New England President.

I wish to emphasize as strongly as is within my power that my connection with this campaign is in no personal way. I am simply an authorized representative of a great political party. The continuity of policy which is possible only by loyalty to party responsibility transcends the importance of any individual. It is not a personal matter with me at all, but rather the question of a return to our traditional policy of responsible political parties. Today party loyalty is in danger of going under a cloud. It is wrong to call the La Follette organization a "third party." La Follette himself refuses to do for his organization rejects the responsibilities which go with a party.

While the campaign in Maine has been and is continuing to be an extremely active one, it has been characterized by no traces of bitterness. When, at the conclusion of the Maine primaries, it was thought that Senator Farrington had received the Republican nomination, Senator Brewster was the first to congratulate him. During the subsequent weeks, when the results of the primaries came under question, nobody questioned the good faith and honor of both candidates. Instead, all admired their splendid sportsmanship. And when it was finally decided that Senator Brewster had won, Senator Farrington was the first to come out in support of the ticket. Today party unity in Maine Republican ranks is an assured and completed state of affairs, and a campaign of vigorous co-operation is being pursued.

SUN OIL 54¢ ALL SOLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. have sold the \$10,000,000 Sun Oil Co. 15-year 5 1/2 per cent sinking fund bonds, and the books have been closed.

WARNING HELD TO BE NEEDLESS

Henry D. Nunn Says Vaccination Notice to Motorists Is Without Justification

"On the strength of dubious warnings regarding the prevalence of smallpox in various parts of the United States by Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, the American Automobile Association has sent broadcast to affiliated clubs and to the press, advice to motorists contemplating interstate tours to have themselves vaccinated or re-vaccinated," said Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the Medical Liberty League in a statement issued by him regarding the subject. Continuing, Mr. Nunn said:

The advice seems to have been given by the president of the American Automobile Association so that motorists might avoid the annoyance of delays due to quarantine measures and not because of any imminent danger to the motorists from the supposed prevalence of smallpox. The American Automobile Association would be doing its members and the public a far greater service by challenging the necessity for regulations requiring motorists to be vaccinated, than by disseminating advice to them to submit to vaccination.

I have nothing to say against quarantine when it is applied in good faith for the purpose of isolating known cases of smallpox, but when, as is frequently the case, a quarantine is established almost entirely for the purpose of intimidating people into submitting to vaccination, such measures should be very closely scrutinized.

There has been a remarkable co-ordination of efforts lately by federal and state health bureaus to create the impression that the country is about to be overwhelmed by smallpox. In the proper sense of the word, there is nothing remotely approaching an epidemic of smallpox existing in this country. Only by the grossest exaggeration of facts, can smallpox in the United States be made to appear at the present time as other than a relatively insignificant problem.

There have been sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the country during the past six months, but neither the number of cases nor the mortality resulting therefrom amount to anything in comparison with four or five other so-called contagious diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria.

DES MOINES, IA., GETS 12-CENT GASOLINE

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20 (Special)—The Consumers' Oil Works, a new concern in this city, cut the price of gasoline to 12 cents, a reduction of 4 1/2 cents from the Standard Oil price. The concern plans to ship oil from the oil fields, to avoid distribution expenses.

The old-established concern contend the lowest possible price at which incoming gas can be bought by distributors is 10 cents, whereas the Attorney-General's office is informed that it has been laid down in Davenport at 5 1/2 cents, to which 1 cent a gallon should be added for freight.

There is room now in your home for an inviting extra bathroom

Why let this valuable space go unused when it can add so much to your comfort and convenience?

You need not re-model or re-build your home in order to enjoy the essential comforts of the finest new residences that are planned and built today.

When you compare these modern houses with those erected fifteen or twenty years ago, you will find that the outstanding difference lies in the number of bathrooms and the character and the design of their fixtures.

Add comfort and time economy

Appreciation of the increased comfort and time economy two or more bathrooms give, has put them into so many new homes. But even in old houses, the same convenience and comfort can be provided now at very moderate cost and in surprisingly small space.

Your plumbing contractor can help you to discover the unused nook or

corner—invisible, perhaps, to you—in which an extra bathroom can be placed, and all the hurry and worry of the crowded morning hour eliminated.

Compact units for small space

It may be a storage closet—or two closets thrown together—a tiny spare bedroom or the empty end of a hallway. Even with limited space, he can supply compact, yet graceful, Crane fixtures for the equipment of a convenient and inviting bathroom.

Ask him to look over your house and show you where an extra bathroom can be fitted up. Come to the Crane Exhibit Rooms and see how many interesting and practical suggestions you will get from the wide variety of plumbing and heating fixtures now on display. A cordial welcome awaits you.

Call or write for book of color schemes, "The New Art of Fine Bathrooms."

CRANE

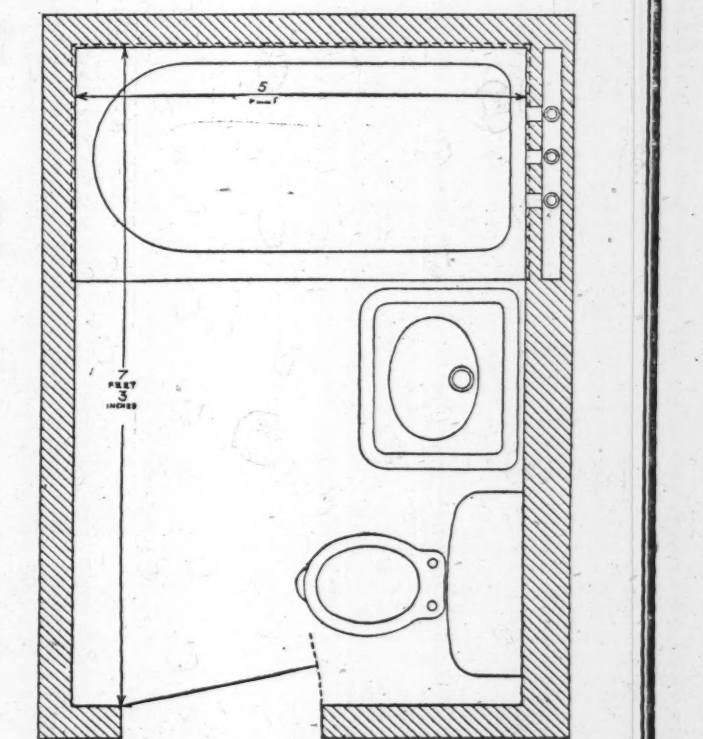
PLUMBING AND HEATING MATERIALS

CRANE CO., CRANE BUILDING, 836 S. MICHIGAN AVE.

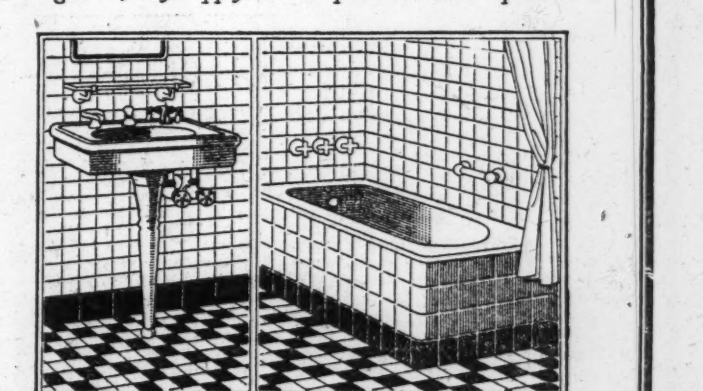
CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCH AND SALES OFFICES IN 145 CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Let your Plumbing Contractor show you where you can install an extra bathroom



This plan suggests an unusually convenient arrangement for a complete and attractive bathroom in limited space, yet with ample room provided. A spare clothes closet, or two small inside closets thrown together, may supply all the space which it requires.



The graceful Italia Lavatory has a quick-compression double-mixing faucet, integral overflow and a lipped china soap dish. The Tarnia tub of porcelain enamel on iron, is usually set in tiling to match the walls. It can be had in three lengths, 5, 5 1/2 and 6 feet.

Make Schuneman's your G. H. Q. during American Legion meet

SCHUNEMAN'S invites all Christian Science Monitor readers to make this store their G. H. Q. while here.

Located, as we are, in the center of the hotel and theater district and nearest of any store to the convention halls—you will find Schuneman's a convenient place to meet your friends or shop for those gifts you will want to send home.

Schuneman's
6th at Wabasha, Saint Paul

Beige Caracul Lamb
Jacquettes

Specials { Plain... 76.00
Trimmed 106.00

Buy with confidence

Victor Ekholm

Fine Art Furrier

62 East Sixth Street

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

FISH INDUSTRY
CHANGES FOUNDPhiladelphia Now Leads
Boston and Gloucester in
Number of Vessels

Announcement of the gradual replacement of the old type of staunch romantic fisherman by modern power-propelled or auxiliary sailing vessels and the growth of Philadelphia as a fishing port, which now leaves both Gloucester and Boston behind in the number of fishing vessels registered at that port, are features of the annual issue of a "Fishermen of the Atlantic," a manual and register of the fishing fleets of the Atlantic coast.

The register is the "Lloyds" of the Atlantic coast fish industry, published by the Fishing Masters' Association of Boston, the 1924 issue of which is just out. The manual is said to be the only complete list of fishing vessels of New England, New York, Philadelphia, Florida, Texas and Nova Scotia, to be compiled. The book, of great value to the industry, shows dimensions, date and place of construction and owners or agents of 1338 vessels, hailing from 29 fishing ports.

Few Without Power
Of the 113 vessels hailing from Boston, only eight are without auxiliary power of one kind or another, including gas, oil, steam, etc. There are 19 steam trawlers in the Boston fleet. Five years ago, 25 out of the 99 vessels which then comprised the Boston fleet, were without any auxiliary power and a few years previous to that, power of any kind was the exception rather than the rule. In those days, the sturdy fishermen depended almost entirely on canvas, wind and their skill as sailors, to reach the fishing grounds or to bring their catches to the marketing centers.

But even more surprising is the sharp gain in the fleet of Philadelphia, which now numbers 180 vessels, the largest number of any of the ports on the entire Atlantic seaboard from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. In the register of last year Philadelphia had 161 vessels. Today, its fleet exceeds in numbers that of Gloucester with its 155 boats, Lunenburg, N. S., which has 145 and Boston which has 113. The Philadelphia boats are of a different type, however, and generally speaking are much smaller. The net tonnage of the 180 Philadelphia boats shown in the new register is 1711 tons, against a net tonnage of 7430 for the 155 Gloucester craft, the nearest competitor for numbers of vessels.

In the Gloucester fleet are two steam trawlers and only 11 boats without auxiliary power. The 43 vessels hailing from Provincetown are all equipped with some sort of power, in addition to sails, on many of them. There are no steam trawlers registered in the Provincetown fleet. Boston and Gloucester apparently having a monopoly in steam trawlers.

Decline of 29 Vessels
Taking the combined fleets of all ports, the register shows a decline of 29 vessels this year, compared with last, when a total of 1377 boats were recorded at the 23 fishing ports, against 1338 this year.

The number of boats registered at the chief ports of the coast, shown in the register this year, with comparisons for last year and five years ago, follow:

| Port | 1924 | 1923 | 1919 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Boston | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Gloucester | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Lunenburg, N. S. | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| New York | 180 | 161 | 161 |
| Provincetown | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| New Bedford | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Nantucket | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Portland, Me. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Rockland, Me. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Southwest Harbor, Me. | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Newport, R. I. | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| New London, Conn. | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Higby, N. S. | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Yarmouth, N. S. | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Liverpool, N. S. | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Halifax, N. S. | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| CARNO, N. S. | 32 | 32 | 32 |

*Not shown.

PEACE FOUNDATION
BOARD TO GATHERCommission Will Consider
\$25,000 Prize Award

CASTINE, Me., Aug. 20 (Special).—Raphael Herman of Washington, donor of the \$25,000 prize for the best plan for promoting world peace by education in the contest of the World Federation of Education Associations, has arrived here to attend the conference Thursday when the award is to be considered.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state commissioner of education in Maine, who is president of the associations, is already here for the state session of school superintendents. Others on the commission of award who are expected are Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College; Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine; Herbert S. Houston, a New York publisher; Mrs. P. W. Henry of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson; Olive M. Jones of New York, formerly president of the National Education Association; Dr. Henry E. Dunnack, Maine state librarian; J. W. Crabtree of Washington, D. C., secretary of the N. E. A.; Cora Wilson Stewart of Frankfort, chairman of the Literacy Commission of Kentucky; George H. Moody of Bound Brook, N. J.; Carleton S. Ladd, Buffalo, N. Y.; Milton A. McRae of Detroit, Mich.; Alfred Lucking of Detroit and R. A. Milliken of Pasadena, Calif., president of the California Institute of Technology.

Over 5000 papers were submitted in this contest, but those which will be put before the commission of award number but 300. The announcement of the decision of the commission will not be made before fall, it is expected.

Flower Lovers
Plan New BedsKennebunkport Residents Co.
operate to Beautify
Old Town

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug. 20 (Special).—If Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, Mrs. Booth Tarkington and their fellow members of the Arundel Garden Club have their way, old Kennebunkport will be famous for something besides its elms and its historical buildings.

Sponsored by Mrs. Deland, herself an ardent gardener, the club aims at developing the gardens in the old town and its vicinity. Abbott Graves, artist and lover of flowers, and himself of Kennebunkport, is helping the movement. Mrs. Deland has turned a nook at one side of her home into a riot of crimson, pink and white rambler roses, growing check by check, so to speak, larkspur, daisy candytuft, foxgloves and crimson poppies.

Among other summer residents of the quaint old Maine village who are helping to make the Garden Club a success, is William Rogers of Buffalo, Edwin W. Robertson of Columbia, S. C., and George Herbert Walker of New York.

GARMENT WORKERS
TO QUIT THURSDAYBetter Conditions to Be Sought
by Strike of 2000

Tomorrow has been selected by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as the date when about 2000 cloak, suit and skirt makers of this city will go on strike. It was announced today. The union demands sanitary shops; elimination of the so-called sweat shop system, and the use of labels in every garment that is made, certifying that it was produced in a sanitary shop and under sanitary conditions. The date for the strike was decided upon several days ago, but was kept secret until today, when circulars were sent to all members, notifying them not to report to work tomorrow.

A meeting will be held tonight at the headquarters, 15-17 Essex Street, at which the officers of the different locals will complete their final arrangements for the strike, and methods of procedure.

Sol Seidman, New York, general organizer, who is one of the leaders of the strike proceedings here, said today that he expected nearly 70 per cent of the strikers would return to work before the end of this week, as most of the shops already conform to most of the things demanded by the union.

The strike of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who are employed on men's clothing, was practically over today. The bulk of the strikers are back at their work and employees of two other shops will return Friday and Monday morning respectively. This leaves but 150 still on strike, against 4500 a week ago when the strike began.

The 150 workers are expected to return in a few days. Frank Rosenblum, a member of the executive board of the Amalgamated who came here from Chicago to take charge of the strike, left last night for New York en route to his Chicago headquarters.

JACKSON FAVORS
DRY ENFORCEMENT

Declaring himself in favor of the "rigid enforcement of all laws, including the provisions of the Volstead Act and all laws that may be enacted to aid such enforcement," James Jackson, State Treasurer and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, continued his remarks upon the question of prohibition at a Field Day at Brookfield today, by stating: "I am in hearty accord with the view expressed by President Coolidge as to the best method of enforcement of the law. The successful enforcement depends primarily on the measure of public sentiment for the observance of the law."

Mr. Jackson promised his efforts to further the development of the Port of Boston, and urged that commercial aviation should be encouraged. He believed that Boston should become one of the world's great air ports, he said, and to that end it is his purpose to oppose the decision of the State's plans for the future development of the Port of Boston.

BIRDS BEGINNING
TO MIGRATE SOUTH

The birds are already on the wing for the south. E. H. Forbush, state ornithologist, in a monthly report, says the shore birds' migration has begun, with Hudsonian curlews as far south as Nantucket, a small flock of oldsquaws on the coast of southwestern Connecticut, and half a dozen laughing gulls on Nantucket.

Warblers were the first of the land birds to leave their breeding grounds. Grackles began to flock about the same time and since then bobolinks, blackbirds, starlings and a few other species have been preparing to move south. Birds spending the winter in New England will find a ready supply of wild fruit, cones and seed as a result of the rainy weather in the spring.

LARGE SEIZURE
OF LIQUOR IS MADE

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20.—The capture of three boats containing 10,000 gallons of liquor, said to be one of the largest seizures ever made in the South Shore, was effected by federal prohibition agents today. Seventeen men were arrested after a fusillade of shots. The liquor and prisoners were taken to Plymouth.

AUGUST SHOE SALE

The State Shoe Store
A. "Bud" Mills & Son
212 Massachusetts Ave., BOSTON
Open Evenings Until 10

HARDWARE—PAINTS

Levy's Back Bay
Hardware Co.
246 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
QUALITY MERCHANDISE THE SERVICE STORESTOCK SHARES
CUT PROPOSEDFive Corporations Seek to
Reduce Par Value From
\$100 to \$25

Identical petitions by five public service corporations for permission to reduce the par value of their shares of stock from \$100 to \$25 were heard this morning by the Public Utilities Commission. The companies hoped by the change to promote investment in the companies by their employees and by small investors in the communities which they served, so A. Stuart Pratt of West Newton, who represented the companies, said.

The companies concerned are the Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton, the Fall River Gas Works Company, the Haverhill Gas Light Company and the Lowell Electric Light Corporation.

Mr. Pratt told the commission that the change had been voted unanimously by the directors of the companies and that the only opposition came from a few large stockholders who disliked the inconvenience of exchanging their stock certificates. No opposition appeared at the hearing.

The petition of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company to run busses in Framingham on streets where it now operates street cars was heard. No opposition developed at the hearing. George Whittemore, one of the selectmen of Framingham, saying that they were satisfied that the Boston & Worcester street would give them satisfactory service with the busses. It was intimated that the change would result in the abandonment of the local electric line in favor of the busses.

The petition by the Boston & Worcester to run busses between Boston and Worcester is still under consideration by the commission. David A. Ellis, acting chairman of the commission, said in response to questions. Commissioner Ellis indicated that the decision upon this petition would be a long while delayed, presumably owing to the vigorous opposition voiced at the first hearing upon the petition.

The petition of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company for the right to take 193,000 more feet of land in Worcester was postponed, by request of all the parties concerned, until Sept. 23.

The hearing on the proposed fare increase by the Springfield Street Railway Company was continued this afternoon in the State House, after sessions yesterday in Springfield.

JUNK DEALER WILL
SCRAP RAILROAD

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 20 (Special).—Meyer Siegel, a junkman, purchased the Portsmouth, Dover & York Street Railway and will proceed immediately to scrap it. There are 41 miles of track, but it is said to be the under-estimated value of the section continuing to Portsmouth would not be included in the sale, provided Portsmouth, New York and Village people salvage that end as a feeder to Portsmouth.

Mr. Siegel plans to begin tearing up the York Beach end and work this way. Certain formalities will have to be gone through before the removal of the tracks in this city can be undertaken. The expectation here is that the entire system will be scrapped. Only an agreement between Dover and Portsmouth could prevent such a fate, it is believed.

HERRESHOFF PLANT
WILL BE AUCTIONED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP).—The Herreshoff boat building plant at East, where every device of the American's Cup has been designed and constructed since 1893, will be sold at auction at a public sale commencing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, Constitution, Reliance and Resolute were built by the Herreshoffs. The last boats turned out at Bristol were the Grayling, built last year for J. P. Morgan, the schooner Wildfire, built for Charles T. Harding of Boston; and the six-meter class yacht Isis, now speeded with programs of their own making. Let every individual and every organization start a local program of his, her or its own, and our committee will help in every way possible. The New England Week movement is going forward with great strides, and we predict for it a very great success, but it cannot become too large, and we want everybody to join us.

Announcement was made today that New England Week has been endorsed by the presidents' council of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs which represents 50,000 organized women of the State.

FISHERMEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 20.—Satisfactory terms have been made between sardine fishermen and vessel owners and the boats have been started on their cruises for sardine herring. The agreement included a wage rate for the remaining three months of the season. About 30 boats were tied up during the five day dispute.

FORD YACHT AT MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Scylla, the private yacht owned by Henry Ford, put in here yesterday and landed. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. They spent the day with Mrs. Harriet R. Foote and Mrs. Emma Sumner, the Scylla's sailing late in the day for Portsmouth, N. H.

Mars Reaches Nearest Point
to the Earth on Thursday Night

Mars, known to the ordinary observer as a fiery red spot in the skies, will be nearer to the earth on Thursday than it has been for a hundred years, and New England astronomers these nights are training telescopes on the ruddy planet to see if they can solve the mystery of its canals and icecaps. On Aug. 23, Mars and the earth will be swinging in opposition on the same side of the sun and nearly in a straight line, 34,640,000 miles apart, closer together than they will be again for another century or more.

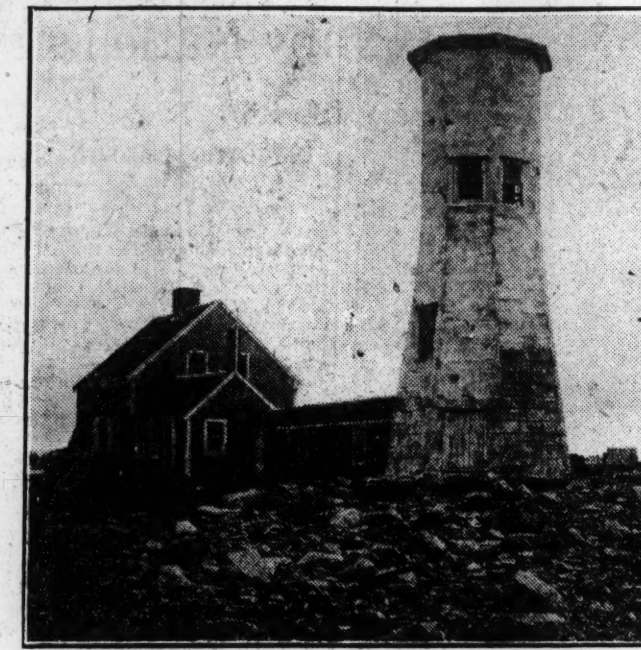
The Harvard College Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., in charge of Professor William H. Pickering, is to make an intensive study of the surface markings, especially to correct the information about the inclination of the Martian poles.

Professor Pickering has been regarded as one of the world's greatest authorities on Mars. Although he has not held to the theory that Mars is inhabited, some time ago he said that he had worked out a plan for flashing signals to the planet by means of giant mirrors.

Professor Harlow Shapley, head of the Harvard College Observatory, said he had word a day or two ago from Professor Pickering of his plans to carry on studies through the fall, when Mars will continue in good position for observation. At the present time the big red planet is 40 times as bright as it was on Jan. 1.

At Springfield, Vermont, former Governor James Hartness understood to be making special observations at his private observatory; at North Scituate, R. I., Frank E. Seagrave is trying to gather data through his big telescope, and Rev. Joel Metcalf is expected to contribute observations from his Jacksonville, Fla., observatory. Conditions for observation in New England, however, are not as good as elsewhere. The most thorough studies probably will be possible at the Lowell station at Flagstaff, Arizona, which specializes in planetary observations, Prof. Shapley said.

Dismantled Scituate Lighthouse



Structure on Cedar Point Erected 123 Years Ago

BATES FAMILY
TO HOLD REUNIONFormer Governor, Heads Association
to Meet in Scituate

SCITUATE, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Bates Family Association, of which John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, is president, will be held at a hall near the old Lighthouse tomorrow, at which time the Bates homestead adjoining will be visited as well as other places of historic interest.

Having burned for a number of years, the old 20-candlepower spar light on Cedar Point was replaced recently by a modern spindle acetylene gas light. With this change came the discontinuance of the services of the lighthouse keeper, Capt. J. F. Cushman, who served for 20 years without once having personally missed filling the lantern which hung at the head of the spar.

The first light on Cedar Point was that which topped the octagonal structure now standing within a few yards of the Captain's house; in fact, a shed connects the two. This is a granite and brick tower and was built in 1811, being, perhaps, the oldest lighthouse standing on the coast today. It was discontinued at the time Minot's Light went into operation, Dec. 13, 1849, according to the housekeeper.

There are 34 steps leading to the top of the tower, a door and two windows opening directly off of the spiral staircase. These have six rows of five panes of glass each. The windows on the three front sides of the tower have but 24 panes. Although the interior has recently been whitewashed, the names of visitors appear in considerable numbers.

HERRESHOFF PLANT
WILL BE AUCTIONED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP).—The Herreshoff boat building plant at East, where every device of the American's Cup has been designed and constructed since 1893, will be sold at auction at a public sale commencing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, Constitution, Reliance and Resolute were built by the Herreshoffs. The last boats turned out at Bristol were the Grayling, built last year for J. P. Morgan, the schooner Wildfire, built for Charles T. Harding of Boston; and the six-meter class yacht Isis, now speeded with programs of their own making. Let every individual and every organization start a local program of his, her or its own, and our committee will help in every way possible. The New England Week movement is going forward with great strides, and we predict for it a very great success, but it cannot become too large, and we want everybody to join us.

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TODAY

Announcement was made today that New England Week has been endorsed by the presidents' council of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs which represents 50,000 organized women of the State.

FISHERMEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 20.—Satisfactory terms have been made between sardine fishermen and vessel owners and the boats have been started on their cruises for sardine herring. The agreement included a wage rate for the remaining three months of the season. About 30 boats were tied up during the five day dispute.

FORD YACHT AT MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Scylla, the private yacht owned by Henry Ford, put in here yesterday and landed. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. They spent the day with Mrs. Harriet R. Foote and Mrs. Emma Sumner, the Scylla's sailing late in the day for Portsmouth, N. H.

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Springfield School Children
Cultivate Nearly 1300 Gardens

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—Nearly 1300 gardens are being cultivated by the school children of Springfield at their homes this year, and good crops are predicted by Miss Zella Sargent, assistant supervisor of nature study in the Springfield schools. Miss Sargent, who with her seven assistants, has direct charge of the supervision of the home gardens and the 27 gardens of the city schools, says that the crops are making surprising progress despite the long, wet spring and the present dry spell.

The youngsters are cultivating their gardens with able assistance. Each garden is visited by one of the supervisors at least six times every summer, and in addition, instructors meet the children at the school gardens at least once a week. Individual and group instruction, with actual demonstration of the best gardening practice is possible in this way. Corn, beans, tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, onions, lettuce and Swiss chard are among the most popular crops with the youngsters.

Fifty bushels of Swiss chard have already been harvested by the amateur gardeners, and many of them are finding their pursuits profitable as well as interesting.

Weeds have a hard life in the majority of the Springfield pupils' gardens. Competition is keen for the prize for the best garden, which is awarded in the fall, and, in addition, selected groups of the best gardeners have an all-day trip and outing annually. Last year they made a visit to the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst. This year six groups are being taken on excursions as rewards for gardening ability. The first group, numbering 42 children, went to Five-Mile Pond on Aug. 9, visited the big greenhouse there and finished the day by a swim in the pond. A second group took the same trip last Friday, and a third group will take a trip to Ludlow next Friday. The gardeners, of course, will all have a chance to win prizes at the big garden exhibition at the Municipal Auditorium here on Sept. 12.

MOTOR VIOLATIONS
DECLARED "FIXED"Boston Street Commissioner
Speaks at Traffic Hearing

Charging that violations of the automobile laws in Boston are "fixed" by politicians, John H. L. Noyes, street commissioner of the City of Boston, created a mild sensation at the hearing on motor vehicle regulation held by the joint special committee of the Legislature under the chairmanship of Senator John W. Hais of Greenfield, yesterday.

"I was told that politicians manage to fix up cases with the authorities," said Commissioner Noyes. "In one instance, out of 400 complaints, only 50 cases were tried in the courts." Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of police, remarked that the other 350 cases were doubtless of an extremely trivial nature.

"I am not taking such cases into account," Mr. Noyes replied. "I was told by an officer connected with the City Hall station that he turned in the names of 300 or 400 persons who violated the traffic laws and that not more than 50 of them reached the courts." The speaker then expressed his belief that these cases were being "fixed" by the politicians.

After an all-day session, the committee adjourned without setting a date for resumption of the hearings. The next hearings, it is presumed, will be in the western portion of the State.

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER

Tonight Boston citizens have their last chance to register for the primary election of Sept. 9. The election department at the City Hall and special offices in each ward will be open until 10 p. m.

TEACHERS TO BE RETIRED

Eighteen teachers in the Boston public schools will be retired on August 22, after terms of service ranging from 23 to 51 years, according to an announcement from the Boston Retirement Board.

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ORANGE LODGES
ADJOURN EARLYHold Short Session and Then
Leave to View Oregon
Motion Picture

Social activities of the Orange-men's convention, here since Monday, are apparently almost as much time as the business sessions of the Local Orange Institution and of the Local Orange Association, the ladies' auxiliary, at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Tremont Street. After a short meeting this morning, the Supreme grand lodges of both bodies adjourned to the National Theater to view motion pictures and they will probably adjourn in good time this afternoon to prepare for the public reception and banquet to be held this evening at 6:30.

The "movies" consisted of a short comedy, apparently intended to put the delegates in good humor, and a composition, entitled "The Oregon Trail," presented by the delegates from Portland, Ore. as part of their campaign to secure the Oregon convention of 1925 for their city. The picture depicted scenes in the State of Oregon and was accompanied by explanations by a special lecturer brought from Portland by the western Orangemen. Formal petition to choose Portland as the next convention city was presented this morning, along with bids from several other cities, including Philadelphia and Providence, R. I.

Action is expected this afternoon on the proposition to allow members of the Association to be included in the Orange Board of Directors. At present the women have no representation on the board and it is proposed to give them a proportion of one-third on this body and at the same time to ask the members of the association to pay the \$1 assessment subscribed annually by members of the institution.

Further sessions of both Supreme Grand Lodges, and election and installation of officers for the next two years, will take place tomorrow. Friday will see an all-day excursion to Plymouth.

SUFFOLK ASSISTANT NAMED

Joseph J. Leonard was yesterday appointed assistant district attorney for Suffolk County by Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney.

BOBBED HAIR NETS

Instantly Guaranteed
\$1.00 a dozen

CRISIS ARISES IN AUSTRALIAN PEARL TRADE

Government Urged to Re-
strain Asiatics From
Gaining Control

PERTH, W. Aust., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A serious crisis has arisen in connection with the pearl industry at Broome, owing to the system of "dummying," which has become rampant through the rivalry of white boat owners. It has been pointed out to the Government that, unless immediate steps are taken to stop it, the Japanese divers will get control, and may lead to an international question, not desirable in Australia.

A deputation came down from Broome to Perth, and interviewed the Minister under whose jurisdiction the pearl industry rests. The case put by these practical men was that for the last three or four years pearling has been at a very low ebb, and, in many instances, "dummying" has had to be resorted to as an alternative to going out of the business altogether. Under the act a license cannot be obtained without a declaration being made by the white owner that the boat is his property, and that no colored man has any direct or indirect interest in the profits.

While the industry is not buoyant, it is asserted that many men give their divers an indirect interest in their boats. The practice has been more or less winked at by the Fisheries Department during the slack period, but now it is beginning to react on the industry, and will continue to do so as things become more prosperous. At the end of a season, or when a contract expires, a diver may accept better inducements by indirectly obtaining a share in profits. For this reason legitimate owners have great difficulty in retaining their divers unless they are prepared to pay them huge sums. It is suggested that the inspectors at Broome should apply the regulations of the act more forcibly, or, better still, that the supervision of the industry should be vested in an officer with wide powers, who could act on the spot.

No portion of the vast State of Western Australia is now attracting more attention than the idle and potential Northwest. Important experiments are being conducted in the cultivation of cotton, and other tropical products. A steamer has just brought down 1500 pounds of cotton, the first pick from a small area of 17 acres under the control of the Government. Droughty conditions have prevailed in this Province, in one center only four inches of rain having fallen during the season. A company has been formed to exploit the possibilities of growing tropical products. It is intended to cultivate bananas, papaws, pineapples and coconuts.

Old Cart Wheel Is Rolling Back

Return of Silver Dollar Has
Nothing to Do With Nomina-
tion of a Bryan

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The silver dollar, the "cart wheel," is coming back into circulation, east as well as west.

In their pay envelopes on the 15th of the present month several thousand employees of the Government found a silver dollar, not a prize or a gift, but that much of their pay expressed in that form as a reminder that the silver dollar is again circulating. The Treasury has asked banks and civic organizations to encourage the paying and accepting of this coin.

No, it has nothing to do with the candidacy of a member of the Bryan family, but, according to a Treasury statement, will permit it "to maintain its paper dollar circulation in better condition and effect a material saving in the expenses of the Government. The Treasury during the war, by direction of Congress, melted about 260,000,000 silver dollars and sold the bullion to India. Now it has coined more silver dollars and is asking the public to take them.

So far as women are concerned, purses and bags of the day are not adapted to the carrying of silver dollars. One of these coins is larger than a compact case, and what is a girl to do whose portmanteau or reticule is not intended to accommodate anything larger than those toilet accessories that go with it? Fancy buying a pound of fudge for 80 cents and getting back two dimes and four silver dollars in change from a five-dollar bill! The Government does demand sacrifices and impose hardships.

GRECO-TURKISH PACT CRITICIZED IN ATHENS

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Aug. 19.—The Greco-Turkish agreement, which has been partly published, was followed by violent criticism of the Turkish policy as being too compromising, and a demand was made for its revocation. Macedonian and Albanian refugees in large bands are reported to have crossed the Greek frontier and after two hours of lively engagement with the Greek troops retired.

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New Bedford Whaler, Perhaps the Last, Is Now Ready to Set Sail



Photograph by Albert Cook Church, New Bedford

UNDER FULL SAIL WITH A GOOD BREEZE
The Bark Wanderer as She Will Look When She Starts on Her Last Cruise

Australian "Big Brothers" Care for Boy Immigrants

New Scheme Provides Individual Supervision of Youths
Coming From English Schools

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—The "Big Brother" scheme, now being sponsored here, makes the "Big Brother" in Australia a guardian of a boy coming from overseas.

The scheme is to be open to boys after leaving school in England, provided they can produce, with their application papers, leaving certificates and a credential from their schoolmasters, from one or two citizens from the districts in which they are brought into the capital city of the state to which the boy wishes to go.

When the papers are completed at Australia House, the names and particulars of the boys would be sent out to Australia to the branch of the "Big Brother" committee of the New Settlers' League in the capital city of the state to which the boy wishes to go.

Mutual Agreement Made
Their "Big Brothers" in Australia will undertake to look after them, and provide suitable work for them on farms or stations.

Each boy must sign an undertaking, before he leaves England, that he will obey the instructions of his brother in Australia until he reaches 21; that he will not leave his employment without the written permission of his "Big Brother"; that he will work hard and give faithful service to his employer at all times; that until he reaches 21 he will not touch strong drinks; that he will not gamble; that he will avoid bad company; that he will write to his parents at least once a month; that he will go to church; that he will write to his "Big Brother" at least once a month; that he will open an account at the nearest State or Commonwealth savings bank, and endeavor to save from his wages a fixed sum every week.

Plan Is Popular
And the "Big Brother" undertakes to be responsible for the boy's

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SQUARE-RIGGER SOON TO START YEAR'S VOYAGE

Old Bark Wanderer to Make
Trip to South Atlantic

New Bedford
Special Correspondence

LO-O-O-WS! That cry, music to the ears of every whaler, will ring for another year from the masts of the bark Wanderer. She will sail before the end of the month for Cape Verde Islands and deep sea whaling grounds of the South Atlantic. And when she again, homeward bound, sets the salt spray dancing under her eagle prow in all probability the curtain will fall on 150 years of the whaling industry from this harbor—150 years which have made the name "New Bedford" a byword in every port in the world.

The Wanderer is one of a venerable triumvirate of New Bedford whaling vessels, the last of a mighty fleet. Dean of them all is the Charles W. Morgan, which stands heavily listed and rotting at her moorings in the harbor. She may be given to the city of New Bedford and kept as a whaling memorial, or be taken to other United States ports for exhibition purposes.

The third of the triumvirate is the schooner Margaret, a more recent vessel. She is commanded by Capt. Joseph Edwards, brother of Antone Edwards, the 32 years' veteran of the whaling industry, who will captain the Wanderer on what he believes will be her last trip. The Margaret is expected to dock here late this summer after a whaling trip into the North and South Atlantic. The probability never will make another voyage as a whaling vessel, Captain Edwards says.

A Spider's Web Above the Deck
Both the Morgan and the Wanderer are "square riggers," their masts of square sails hung against the masts and at right angles to the keel of the ship. It was this type of rigging which was used on the majority of whalers when whaling was at its peak, but it is seldom seen on modern vessels. They are story-book ships with whole forests of rope and arm and sail looming in a giant spider's web above the deck.

The packet and freight trade have claimed some of New Bedford's more recent fleet of whaling schooners. A few giant masts, like faithful courtiers, reach up beside the three crossed spars of the Morgan from schooners which once were whalers. The John R. Manta, a Provincetown boat, lies at her dock across the harbor and might be fitted out as a whaler again should deep sea whaling from sailing ships become profitable. But the Wanderer and the Morgan are the last of New Bedford's valiant "square riggers," many of their fellows lie today at the bottom of the sea, and the Margaret is the only schooner to be actively engaged in the whaling industry.

The bark Wanderer is almost ready for the final command, "cast off." Starting at the foot of the pier, the captain has been looking at the ship docked dozens of times before, her masts and yards, with myriad lines and wires, towering above the black, graceful hull, she offers a striking contrast to the squat belching smokestacks and littered decks of the steamers.

The fitting out now almost is complete. The sails have been bent and stand neatly rolled against the yard-arms, materials for the canvas in which the oil will be placed have been stored, with provisions for the crew in the hold and all the equipment installed with the exception of the whale boats and try-works. In former years New Bedford turned out hundreds of cast-iron try-pots in which the whale oil was boiled from the blubber. But this industry long since ceased. Dozens of second-hand pots had been available until recent years, but a fad for using them as flower pots has diminished the supply until Captain Edwards was unable to find satisfactory ones here.

It was necessary to have the 200-

The same ingredients that you put into a home-made loaf, go into Butter-Krust Bread. No substitutes are used. Nothing is skimmed. No process is rushed. Butter-Krust is a fine-flavored, fine-grained loaf that everybody relishes. At your grocer's. "There's Butter in the Krust."

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Photograph by Albert Cook Church, New Bedford
PLACING THE TRY-WORKS FOR THE WANDERER'S LAST VOYAGE
Eben Frank Haskins, Veteran Builder of Try-Works, With Trowel in Hand. Behind Him Are the Two 200-Gallon Try-Pots, in Which the Oil Is Boiled From the Blubber.

gallon' pots cast at a foundry in Bridgewater. The first set cracked, and the operation was repeated, delaying the departure of the ship.

Placing the Try Pots
The pots have arrived at the wharf and are ready to be placed in the brick ovens not unlike kilns in which the fires fed by the shriveled blubber, called fritters, are lighted.

The work is being done by Eben Frank Haskins, the only remaining try-works builder in this port. Until last year, he was an assistant to Hiram Tripp, who, until his retirement, boasted 30 consecutive years of service casting the pots.

Captain Edwards has spent 20 years of his 32 in service on the seas as a captain of whaling ships, and 11 years on the Wanderer. He is a sturdy man of middle age, who looks as though he had weathered many a "so-wester" and was capable of weathering many another. He shipped on his first whaling voyage from his birthplace in the Azores as a cabin boy and worked through the boats to the position of chief.

The Crew Yells

"Not a one," Captain Edwards laughed, when asked if he'd ever had a close escape from a whale. But if the captain has been looking at the Wanderer herself bears the marks of at least one encounter. In the autumn of 1912 off the coast of Barbados, her log states, a whale started for her "head up." Previous encounters between big whales and big ships had been disastrous. The purpose of the whale and its force were somewhat dissipated by the combined yelling of the crew, but the monster struck the ship and raked the sides violently with its tremendous jaw springing a number of planks.

Captain Edwards has never read "Moby-Dick," Herman Melville's whaling classic, and hence declined to discuss the hunt for the famous white whale about which that book centers.

"George Washington was the first President and I'm going to be the last deep-sea whaling captain," he laughed. "Get a story out of that if you can."

The Only Changes
Joe Gomes, who has served with Captain Edwards for 16 years, will be his chief mate on this trip. He still uses his hand lance in preference to a whaling gun-lance. For purposes of deep-sea whaling, according to Captain Edwards, the gun

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Sts.; N. E. Corner 7th and Olive
Sts.; Laclede Hotel.

BRITAIN VOTES FUNDS TO AID AGRICULTURE

Government Lends Co-opera-
tion for Development
of Farming

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the Government has voted a sum of £60,000 for use by the county agricultural committees during the current year. A few weeks ago, an official circular was sent to these local authorities urging them to take certain steps to obtain improved farming conditions in their area and the forthcoming financial support for these schemes has greatly enhanced the practical value of the suggestions then put forward.

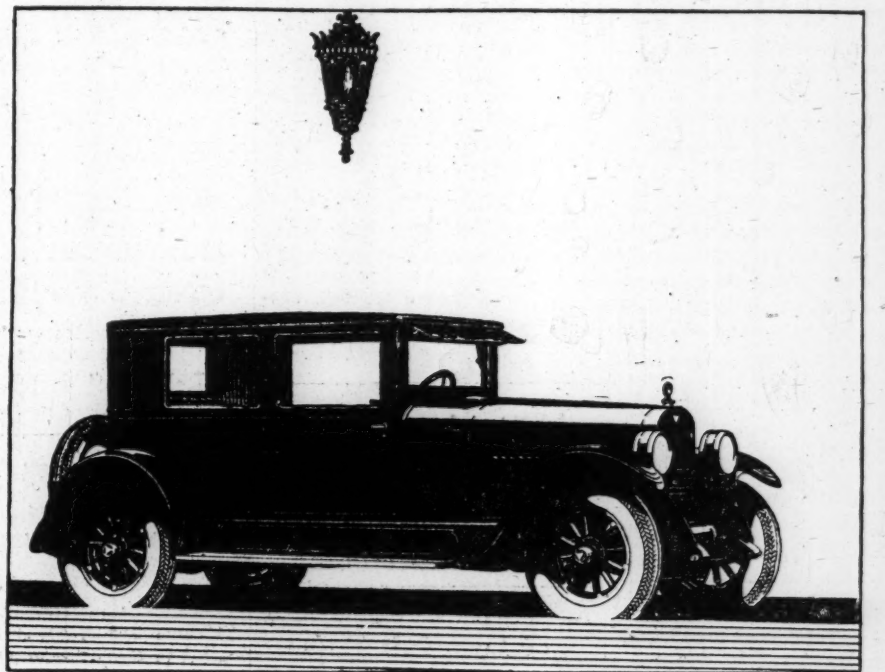
Since the war, rapid progress has been made in the provision of educational facilities for British farmers. Agricultural officers have now been appointed in practically all counties. The Ministry of Agriculture, in its circular, however, states that practical farmers have not yet made the fullest possible use of the advice and assistance offered and proposes that the county committees should bring home to farmers the necessity of availing themselves of this means of becoming acquainted with the latest results of research work.

Hitherto agricultural education in Great Britain has been concerned mainly with problems relating to efficient production on the farm. The Ministry now proposes that the county committees could with advantage widen the scope of their activities "by the promotion and encouragement of sound schemes for the improvement of the facilities for marketing agricultural produce, whether by co-operative organization, or by transport developments, or by other means." For many years past, the organization of the selling of farm produce has provided plenty of opportunity for improvement and it has been felt that both farmers and the public would greatly benefit as a result of improved methods of distribution.

The official circular points out that if every possible step were taken to obtain the highest efficiency in farming methods, the attitude of the urban population toward agricultural problems would be far more sympathetic than is the case today.

In most districts, the Ministry's suggestions and assistance have been very well received but in some localities the circular is regarded as the "thin end of the wedge" in the re-establishment of a system of "control" similar to that which existed during the war period. This allegation is emphatically denied by the Government which contends that the proposals are expressly framed to obviate the necessity of any return of the policy of "farming from Whitehall."

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AERONAUTICS

ENTHUSIASTS for air transport of passengers and goods who have been struck with wonder at the seeming indifference of the traveling public to the great advantages offered by airplanes are at last receiving a little encouragement. While the last three years have shown no appreciable retrogression in the amount of business done, the gain has been less rapid than expected. In 1924, however, presumably thanks largely to the formation of Imperial Airways, Ltd., and the consequent co-ordination and stabilization of the British effort on all routes, records are being broken with a cheering regularity.

During the week ending July 20, to take but a single instance, 991 passengers crossed the Channel by air, being distributed in the approximate ratios of 60, 31, 7, and 2 per cent among British, French, German, and American airlines. In addition to the passengers, 48 tons of freight were carried. On a single day, July 18, 30 airplanes were in the air over the Continent, and carried a total of 170 passengers, and on the following day even more passengers were carried. The Channel, while the number of passengers was only two less. The really startling improvement over preceding years is sufficiently illustrated by comparative figures for corresponding weeks. In the third week in July, in 1921, 430 passengers patronized the air lines. The next year, characterized by excessively keen competition and a slump in traffic, the figure fell to 175. In 1923 it rose only to 604. There has been a 60 per cent increase as between corresponding periods last year and this, and the week selected for illustration is by no means exceptional. It is impossible to make a similar comparison for express shipments, as full statistics for previous years are not at hand, but it is quite certain that the rate of increase in weight of goods shipped has been even more satisfactory than that in the number of travelers booking passage.

No less interesting than the statistics of numbers of passengers carried are the ratios of passengers to airplanes used, or the average number of passengers a machine. Such a ratio furnishes a fair measure of commercial efficiency and of the profit-making potentialities of the lines. The airplanes in use on the cross-Channel services have provision for from eight to ten passengers, with a probable average a little less than nine. During the week used as an example there were 5.2 passengers for each commercial machine, as against 2.7 for the average of the week used as a comparison. The same week in 1923 showed 5.0 persons a machine, and no previous year did the figure exceed 3.7.

It seems very likely that the standards of a thousand passengers in a week and two tons of freight are already being attained during the period for which returns have not yet reached America.

Foreign Trade in Aircraft

It is several months since the possibilities of the sale of airplanes abroad were analyzed in these columns, and the regret then expressed that American manufacturers seem to be neglecting the export field is intensified by a recent report of the foreign business of certain French firms, which appears to have risen to impressive dimensions. The total of foreign orders for last year was valued at \$2,000,000 francs (approximately \$3,000,000 at current exchange), and that total was drawn from 22 countries, of which 16 were European, four in Asia, and two in South America. As the sales in Europe were made not only to states formerly allied with France and those now dependent on France for support, but also to Russia, Bulgaria, and several of the smaller countries neutral in the war, and generally assumed to be rather friendly to Germany, it is clear that sentimental considerations alone will not dictate the choice of French machines and that there is a chance for anyone of whatever nationality, who can offer a good product at a fair price. The largest individual orders, to be sure, were received from the members of the Little Entente, and it may be assumed that the war offices of those states gave a definite preference to the French product.

Some of the Little Entente purchases are of rather startling size. A single firm, for example, has sold 300 reconnaissance planes to Poland, and 120 more of the same type to Rumania, while Yugoslavia has purchased more than 200 airplanes and seaplanes of a variety of types, all within the last year. Those orders alone compare well in bulk with the whole production of the American aircraft industry over the same period.

Germany again under the Treaty of Versailles to limit the construction of aircraft in Germany to machines suited only for commercial purposes.

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JAIL PENALTY IN RUM CASES IS ADVOCATED

Mrs. Willebrandt Tells Prison Parley Punishment Should Fit Crime

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 20 (Special)—Increased penalties under the National Prohibition Act, to make enforcement of the act more effective, were advocated by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, United States Assistant Attorney General, here yesterday. She spoke before the fifty-fourth congress of the American Prison Association and before the summer school students of the University of Utah.

Lack of enforcement of national prohibition and the claim that money the rich are enabled to defer or to "cheat" justice, were the chief points of her address. She said the Eighteenth Amendment announced as the policy of the Nation that the liquor traffic should be outlawed. She continued:

Whatever private opinions many good people may hold as to the wisdom of that policy, it is now written across our national sky. The Amendment was given by the people—that is conceded even by its enemies—at least, not within this generation. The only fair attitude, therefore, is willingness to enforce and lift to make the national undertaking a success. But Congress has not yet made the law effective. It is imposing penalties for the violation of the Constitution only a fine, without even a minimum.

RICE LAKE DISTRICT WILL BE SURVEYED

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Rice Lake district of northern Manitoba, which promises to be the scene of important mining developments in the near future, will be surveyed this fall by the provincial government. A promise to this effect was given by E. Black, provincial treasurer, to a delegation which waited upon him and asked for the construction of a road into the district to assist in its development. Mr. Black said that the Government would at least run a survey line from a point on the Winnipeg River to the point on the Bullock and Long Lake camps of the district, before fall.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing Society

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Miss Clara Henne, Chicago, Ill.
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Red and White in Hungary

Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary. By Oscar Jaszi. Translated from the German by E. W. Dickes. With an introduction by H. W. Seton-Watson. London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd.

THE value of Dr. Oscar Jaszi's book is that it presents a clear analysis of the single Bolshevist experiment which can be traced from its cause, through its government, to its final fall. The author makes a remarkable story of this period in Hungarian history which picked up the reins of control from the impotent hands of Michael Karolyi on March 21, 1919, and dropped them hastily into those of Admiral Horthy and his associates a few months later.

"Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary" describes the last days of October, 1918, follows the molding of the Karolyi government, recites its difficulties and its capitulation to Bolshevism, draws the Bolshevist régime and marks its collapse before the so-called "White" counter-revolutionary forces, and, finally, follows this White period of Horthy and Count Estienne Bethlen down to September, 1923.

In the first of these sections, Dr. Jaszi is inclined to weaken the effect by his needless emphasis of the unblemished character of the Karolyi government, with which he himself was associated. And in the last part of the book, he practically destroys his arguments against what is still the present government of the country by his exposure of some of their questionable methods and acts. Dr. Jaszi was personally too close to Michael Karolyi and to the October revolution to do either the man or the moment unbiased justice, and the author, himself an exile in Vienna, has not the cool perspective to deal with the present situation which he would probably have ten years from today.

Courage and Sincerity

No reader of the book can fail to admire the courage and sincerity of the writer, and there are few foreigners who will disagree with the thesis that the ideas by which the efforts of the Karolyi Government were dictated, were inherently laudable in every respect. Regard for nationalities, democratization of legislation and administration, popular liberties placed on a firm foundation, radical social reforms and restoration of production were sound planks in their platform. They failed because of the mass of the people had been for centuries trampled into the mire of ignorance and oppression, and their education had not fitted them to appreciate such reforms. They failed because the masses of the people had been for centuries trampled into the mire of ignorance and oppression, and their education had not fitted them to appreciate such reforms.

A Road to Peace in India

Indian Politics. By J. T. Gwynn. London: Nisbet & Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

IT DO not believe that India is yet able to stand alone. . . . If we do not make it possible for India to take over the reins of government without loss of self-respect, then we must expect to see her civilized, tolerant and rational, but over-sensitive peoples cutting their own throats in the endeavor to rule themselves.

This is the conclusion at which Mr. J. T. Gwynn arrives in his thoughtful study of Indian politics. Mr. Gwynn is an ex-Indian official, who revisited India in 1922 in the capacity of correspondent of an advanced Liberal newspaper. He traveled throughout the country and interviewed politically minded Indians, representatives of all the more important classes. He also sounded the views of Europeans resident in India and made a comparative analysis of the results.

He thinks the present state of things in India cannot last. The attempt Britain has made to set India on the way to self-government by giving her democratic institutions, without subordinating the executive to them, has weakened the administration without satisfying national aspirations, he says. A state of drift and deterioration has thus set in, which if neglected can only grow worse.

Three courses are now open to Britain. One is to put down by force the nationalist movement which is assailing the whole fabric of government. Another is "to give India home-rule at once and let her take the consequences." The third is something between these two. Lord Meston, who is responsible for a preface to Mr. Gwynn's book, defines this third course as "to stick to our plan of training India in the practice of democracy, and to stand by her until she gains reasonable experience."

Mr. Gwynn would go definitely further. He suggests "a convention representative of all interests and all shades of opinion . . . to draft a constitution for India within the Empire" and "lay down the stages by which the new constitution shall be brought into force, or to provide machinery for the periodic revision of the constitution—England to

guarantee statutory sanction to the constitution evolved provided that it complied with certain reasonable conditions."

This, he thinks, "is the only possible peaceful solution of the Indian problem, if, after all any peaceful solution is possible." He would, in fact, hasten the process of democratization already in operation in the hope that what has failed tentatively when fully adopted, may be successful when more fully adopted.

He admits that heavy risks would be involved in such a course. In particular, the Indianization of the army, which he contemplates as a part of his scheme, "is so ticklish and so dangerous an operation," he says, "that it would be folly to attempt it except as part of a program which would secure the wholehearted co-operation of India beyond all shadow of doubt." This is a condition which has not yet been fulfilled, and many Englishmen who have spent their lives in India are inclined to question whether the way to fulfil it is to be found on the lines which Mr. Gwynn suggests.

Their argument is that the intellectual advance must necessarily play almost exclusively in the present stage of national development in India, neither belong to nor have yet proved capable of controlling effectively the martial races who compose the bulk of the large armed forces concerned. Under these circumstances they say that the growth of democratic institutions in India, if it is to be real, must also be slow.

The fact that Mr. Gwynn's conclusions are liable to be thus challenged, however, does not detract from the value of the study upon which he bases them. His work is to be commended as a well documented appreciation of the problem as it presents itself to a highly informed Britisher who warmly desires to see India free.

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Books and Their Makers

THE Treaties of Peace of 1919-1923 have been issued in two volumes by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York. The first volume contains the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon; the second, the treaties of Neuilly and Sévres, the treaties between the United States and Germany, Austria and Hungary, respectively, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Convention Respecting the Régime of the Straits, and other instruments signed at Lausanne. The maps were compiled for the edition by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Martin, geographer of the Institute of Politics. The volumes are attractively and conveniently printed and bound, and are indispensable to the student of international politics.

The Beacon Hill Bookshelf for Boys and Girls has been inaugurated by Little, Brown & Co. with eight volumes, including seven old favorites and one new story. The set is fitted out with delightful jackets and covers, is printed in large type on excellent paper, and is charmingly decorated and illustrated. The new tale is "The Boy Whiteman," by George F. Tucker, and it gains a place in a series of children's modern classics by virtue of being the story of a New Bedford lad of 60 years ago. The other books in the series are "Little Women" and "Little Men," by Louisa M. Alcott; "What Katy Did," by Susan Coolidge; "The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow," by Allen French; "Nelly's Silver Mine," by Helen Hunt Jackson; "Marion Hyde, the Duke's Messenger," by John Masefield, and "A Daughter of the Rich," by Mary E. Waller. The price is \$2 a volume.

On Sept. 8 the Springfield Republican will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of its founding. In honor of the occasion Richard Hooker, president of the Republican Company, has written "The Story of a Great Newspaper," which will shortly be published by Macmillan.

A new issue in E. P. Dutton & Co.'s "Broadway Translations" is a stately volume entitled "A Book of Characters," compiled and translated by Richard Aldington. It comprises several hundred extracts from the works of many classical, medieval and later authors describing types. Position of honor is given to Theophrastus, the Greek, who described in his characters many types of personality in Athens during the third century B. C. Then follow extracts from English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—Joseph Hall, Sir Thomas Overbury, Nicholas Breton, John Earle, Thomas Fuller and others, while the last hundred-odd pages are filled with character vignettes from French authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Jean de la Bruyère, Vauvenargues, Cyrano de Bergerac, Abbé Gousault, and others.

Frances M. Slim, author of two recent books on Robert Browning, is Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, having been knighted in the King's birthday honors. Lady Slim in "Robert Browning: The Man and the Poet," and "Robert Browning: Poet and Philosopher" elucidates the riches of the poet's genius.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this fall "The Red Riders," the last novel of Thomas Nelson Page. It deals with the last months of the Civil War and the first years of reconstruction.

The Century Company will publish, Aug. 29, "Centerville, U. S. A.," by Charles Merz, a journalist of the wandering variety who has been reporter overseas and staff correspondent at Washington and abroad. His first book, nevertheless, is essentially American. Its publishers say that "Centerville, U. S. A.," as its name just because there are more Centervilles listed in the United States census than towns of any other name, and Mr. Merz's Centerville is a type of small-town United States.

That age of sprightly talk and wit, the eighteenth century, offers a delectable feast for the reader in George S. Marr's book, "The Periodical Essays of the Eighteenth Century," published by Appleton.

That delightful informal picture of an older England, John Beresford's "Gossip of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," is being published in America by Knopf (\$2.75).

"Elizabethans," by A. H. Bullen, reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 9 in the English edition, is published in the United States by E. P. Dutton & Co., at \$5.

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In Surrey Byways

UNKNOWN SURREY, by Donald Maxwell. Being a Series of Unmethodical Explorations of the County, Illustrated in Line and Color by the Author. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5. London: John Lane the Bodley Head, Ltd.

AN OLD mill, high, hip-roofed and set against April green; round, brown hills against a blue distance, rounded masses of foliage along level brimming waters—these are the symbols whereby Donald Maxwell enables the reader of "Unknown Surrey" to visualize that part of England.

It is not the Surrey that is bedroom and picnic ground for London that Mr. Maxwell has chosen for his subject, nor the Surrey of the guide-

books, known by its Roman roads and its historic towns. He makes the stress strong on the word "unknown," and has kept away from famous spots and the stream of motor buses as much as possible.

Sketch book in hand, he has followed forgotten roads and rutted lanes, clambered through the thickets along the many little streams of the shire, and climbed its modest hills, the highest of which, Leith Hill, near Dorking, has an elevation of less than a thousand feet. What seemed to him lovely or characteristic he has captured on the spot with line drawings and color studies, all made rapidly, with as little subsequent studio work as possible.

The frontispiece is called "A Road That Leads to Rome," a bit of Stone Street, built by the Romans as a part of their great system of military highways connecting all Europe with the imperial city. Much of Stone Street is now in use, surfaced for motor vehicles, and is a road for chariots, but bits of it have almost disappeared and these Mr. Maxwell has recreated with his pencil, bits that are grass-grown and rarely traveled by anything more noisy than a rabbit or a stoat.

Yet if we had been choosing a frontispiece which would be most representative of Mr. Maxwell's work and most characteristic, judging his pictures numerically, it should have selected one of his mill pictures, preferably a woodland water mill at Godstone or the old mill below Hedgecourt Lake.

Another of his fancies is for iron. There is more in the book about iron works than about manor houses, just as there is more about mills than about churches. The only really complete chapter in his rather rambling pages is that on the Surrey iron works, which date back to the sixteenth century and were abandoned when charcoal gave way to coal as a means of smelting.

All pedestrians will agree heartily with what he has to say about the

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J. Laski. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Our Competitors and Markets, by Arnold W. Lathrop. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The New York Times Index, April-May-June, 1924. New York: New York Times.

The Treaties of Peace, Vol. I and II, by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Martin. New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Unseemly Adventure, by Ralph Straus. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, by Prof. Gilbert Murray. Herbert Fisher, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, and Prof. W. T. Brewster. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Johns' Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland and Hebrides, by Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. Edited by K. W. Chapman. London: Oxford University Press, 1924. 12s. 6d. net. New York: American Branch, \$2.75.

RECENT critical edition of Jane Austen, compiled by Mr. Chapman, showing a remarkable knowledge of his subject, has been followed by a piece of work no less interesting, the unification in one volume of Johnson's and Boswell's tour in the Hebrides. Boswell's account of the journey is well enough known, being printed in many cases with the "Life," but it is curious how many people are unaware that Johnson has also described it at some length. With the two accounts brought together, with "an accurate and complete index," there is provided valuable help to the study of Johnson.

The year 1918 found Mr. Chapman, as he tells us, a temporary gunner in Macedonia, living when not in the rear of a six-inch gun, "in a hut made of sandbags, with a roof constructed of corrugated iron in layers with large stones between to allow perforation." A habitation, evidently, suited to acute critical observation, for Mr. Chapman has done some excellent work on the two manuscripts, and the student of both Boswell and Johnson will be grateful to him for this scholarly and interesting book.

It is well known that Johnson was careless about his proofs, and many of the obvious mistakes which have remained too long in the "Journey," are here corrected with such evident discernment that even the doctor, who was distrustful of such emendation, could hardly but have rejoiced. "They who had the copy before their eyes," he declared, "were more likely to read it right than we who read it only by imagination"—a statement which, in the present case, is proved true enough, but like most generalizations is not to be slavishly obeyed.

Mr. Chapman's book, apart from his emendations, which are admittedly controversial ground, comprises a double index, critical notes and a bibliography which will be of immense value to the student.

The remarks on "Johnson's Journey," by Boswell, published now for the first time, are an addition to Johnsoniana which will be hailed with delight on both sides of the Atlantic. Nowhere, perhaps, is there a greater cult for Johnson than in the United States, and it is, therefore, hardly surprising to learn that this hitherto unpublished manuscript of Boswell's remarks is the property of Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo. Another interesting disclosure which Mr. Chapman makes in these pages, is

Heinrich Meyer-Bemfel, one of the most reliable critics of Germany, has written a book on Maeterlinck, entitled "Das Maeterlinck-Buch" (Dresden, Carl Reissner). It is a beautiful book in form and the most illuminating treatise that has ever been written on Maeterlinck. Meyer-Bemfel analyzes each of Maeterlinck's works, and draws up a general conclusion as to his value, meaning, and message. It is written without reference to the war.

Friedrich Karlthy, Hungarian novelist of sound achievements, has written a parody on "Capitula." Themes such as ephemeral literature, women's rights, and political aspirations are handled vigorously. ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

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Proofreading Dr. Johnson

Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland and Hebrides, by Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. Edited by K. W. Chapman. London: Oxford University Press, 1924. 12s. 6d. net. New York: American Branch, \$2.75.

RECENT critical edition of Jane Austen, compiled by Mr. Chapman, showing a remarkable knowledge of his subject, has been followed by a piece of work no less interesting, the unification in one volume of Johnson's and Boswell's tour in the Hebrides. Boswell's account of the journey is well enough known, being printed in many cases with the "Life," but it is curious how many people are unaware that Johnson has also described it at some length. With the two accounts brought together, with "an accurate and complete index," there is provided valuable help to the study of Johnson.

The year 1918 found Mr. Chapman, as he tells us, a temporary gunner in Macedonia, living when not in the rear of a six-inch gun, "in a hut made of sandbags, with a roof constructed of corrugated iron in layers with large stones between to allow perforation." A habitation, evidently, suited to acute critical observation, for Mr. Chapman has done some excellent work on the two manuscripts, and the student of both Boswell and Johnson will be grateful to him for this scholarly and interesting book.

It is well known that Johnson was careless about his proofs, and many of the obvious mistakes which have remained too long in the "Journey," are here corrected with such evident discernment that even the doctor, who was distrustful of such emendation, could hardly but have rejoiced. "They who had the copy before their eyes," he declared, "were more likely to read it right than we who read it only by imagination"—a statement which, in the present case, is proved true enough, but like most generalizations is not to be slavishly obeyed.

Mr. Chapman's book, apart from his emendations, which are admittedly controversial ground, comprises a double index, critical notes and a bibliography which will be of immense value to the student.

The remarks on "Johnson's Journey," by Boswell, published now for the first time, are an addition to Johnsoniana which will be hailed with delight on both sides of the Atlantic. Nowhere, perhaps, is there a greater cult for Johnson than in the United States, and it is, therefore, hardly surprising to learn that this hitherto unpublished manuscript of Boswell's remarks is the property of Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo. Another interesting disclosure which Mr. Chapman makes in these pages, is

Heinrich Meyer-Bemfel, one of the most reliable critics of Germany, has written a book on Maeterlinck, entitled "Das Maeterlinck-Buch" (Dresden, Carl Reissner). It is a beautiful book in form and the most illuminating treatise that has ever been written on Maeterlinck. Meyer-Bemfel analyzes each of Maeterlinck's works, and draws up a general conclusion as to his value, meaning, and message. It is written without reference to the war.

THE HOME FORUM

An Hour With Benvenuto

WHETHER or not one subscribes unquestioningly to the dictum of John Ruskin that only a good man can produce truly good work, the Renaissance is full of its moral-intellectual problems of men who appear to have been morally callous, insensitive, and yet at the same time endowed with intellectual acuteness and exquisite aesthetic taste. It is true that we are often judging them at their own valuation, in a time when standards were widely different from those that hold today, when evidently it was the fashion to boast most of the very acts which, according to us, seem least commendable. Particularly is this true in the case of Benvenuto Cellini. His quarrels, his duels, his pettiness he has blazoned to the sky; it is only by reading between the lines that one comes to understand fully the zeal, the enthusiasm, the whole-hearted devotion to art which make him such a sturdy figure in an age of intellectual giants.

Apparently one has to make allowance, as well, for the autobiographical form. Montaigne, Peypis, Rousseau also rejoiced in confessing their faults with a frankness that comes too near to complacency. It was evidently one of the conventions of the autobiography, even of the personal essay.

Fortunately we are not called upon today to balance the sheet of Benvenuto's moral and intellectual limitations and assets, and we have the opportunity to enjoy to the full his vivid, emphatic personality. The impression left by his superabundant vitality and vigor may well outlive any others.

As to the writing of autobiography, the author states his opinion frankly: "All men of whatsoever quality they be, who have anything of excellence, or which may properly resemble excellence, ought, if they are persons of truth and honesty, to describe life with their own hand; but they ought not to attempt so fine an enterprise until they have passed the age of forty."

Benvenuto himself has attempted it at the ripe age of fifty-eight, when he is back in Florence, with sufficient perspective to estimate the benefits and misfortunes of his previous years. Some occasion there seems to be for "natural bragging."

"The first is that a man should let others know he draws his lineage from persons of worth and most ancient origin. I glory in tracing my descent from men of valour." He says he takes more pride "in having been born humble and having laid some honorable foundation for my family, than if I had been born of great lineage and had stained or overclouded that by any base qualities."

He recounts his early life, his father's ambitions to make a musician of him, his slavery to the flute, until, after his apprenticeship to a goldsmith, he hears his teacher tell his father—

"Your Benvenuto will get much more honour and profit if he devotes himself to the goldsmith's trade than to piping."

But the father is unconvinced; it is one of the illustrations of the conflict of the individual with the family.

The account of the Perseus reads like a romance. At the Duke's prompting, Benvenuto is "inflamed with a great desire to begin working." Humorous he describes his difficulties, the "flimsy little fellow with spider's hands and a gnat's voice," and a small, fat, and fatigued man.

"To increase anxieties, the workshop took fire, and we were afraid the roof should fall upon our heads; while from the garden such a storm of wind and rain kept blowing in that it perceptibly cooled the furnace."

A little later he is aroused from his bed by "a lamentable and doleful voice." Benvenuto's statue is spoiled. "Fortunately," he says, "my energy and presence of mind, all is saved. We can forgive him for remarking a little later: 'I, too, grew somewhat glorious, and deeming I had shed a glorious light, I had indulged a boastful humour.'"

statue, to be sure, was never wholly paid for in coin of the realm, but we feel that the artist was satisfied when the people (after the delightful fashion of those days) "kept on attaching sonnets to the posts of the door." But above all, Benvenuto was true enough artist to be happy in the sense of really great achievement.

As we look now upon that exquisite bronze, so familiar to everyone, in which the lightness and grace of the Greek is combined with something of the intensity of the Renaissance, we can take a new delight in it, by recalling the struggles and triumph of the artist. We find it easier to forgive Benvenuto his belligerent temper when we realize that it was exercised, not only in the bravado of childish brawls, but in zeal in overcoming petty rivalry and opposition, and in carrying out the steadfast purpose of great art.

So we close the book, with an interest not untuned with admiration for this Berserk athlete of an artist, to whom living was so vivid and rich, who combined with his herculean energy a delicacy of imagination unsurpassed, who by his persistence and force made stone and triple bronze yield figures of beauty as well as power; who, in a word, sums up to perfection that extraordinary combination of qualities of intellect and heart which make the Renaissance so bewildering and fascinating.

stantly recurring tragedy of the parent who tries mistakenly to mold the life of the child. Fortunately for the world, Benvenuto's case was not a tragedy; he was a born fighter, and in the face of much discouragement he persisted in his real work.

The propensity for fighting, alas, was not restricted to his work. Benvenuto was impetuous, hot-headed, always glad to pick a quarrel, constantly in difficulty with his patrons. He might have been a prototype of Shakespeare's Mercutio — (though the lines are humorously addressed to the stolid Benvenuto).

"Thou wilt quarrel with a man that hath a hair more, or a hair less in his beard than thou hast. Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes."

But he had the gift of winning devoted friends and grappling them to him with hoops of steel. He won the admiration and respect of Michelangelo.

His own devotion to the master is one of the finest things about him. He records:

"In the course of conversation, he happened to mention Michelangelo Buonarroti, led thereby to a drawing I had made from a cartoon of that divinest painter."

"All the while I was at Florence, I studied the noble manner of Michelangelo, and from this I have never deviated."

There is nothing half-hearted about Benvenuto. The same energy that he directed now to quarrels, now to his friendships, he uses in adversity, in making escape from imprisonment. When after indomitable courage and persistence he makes the escape, only to be put back again, he turns his irrepressible zeal to reading the Bible.

"I began the Bible from the commencement, reading and reflecting on it so devoutly and finding in it such deep treasures of delight, that, if I had been able, I should have done nothing else but study it."

There speaks the man who has endless powers of concentration, of absorbing himself in the work at hand. That is typical of Benvenuto; typical, too, of the Renaissance.

Most interesting of all is to read his own descriptions of his work. No one is more generous than Benvenuto in sharing with the reader the secrets of his trade. Like the early Greek artist, he was not ashamed to put all the wealth of beauty, fancy, fine workmanship into so common a utensil as a salt-cellar.

"The sea was a man, and in his hand I placed a ship, elaborately wrought in all its details, and well-adapted to hold a quantity of salt. Beneath him I grouped the four horses, and in his right hand he held his trident. The earth I fashioned like a woman with all the beauty of form, the grace and charm of which my Art was capable."

How typical is that passage: first of all it must be a practical salt-cellar "well-adapted to hold a quantity of salt," and then it must be adorned with all the art of which he was capable. It is this mingling of utility and common sense with the loftiest flights of fancy that marks the art of a great age, the time of Pericles or of the Renaissance; it is only when art has failed to be a vital force, in a decadent age, that it contents itself with utilities.

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Heather

All my life long I had longed to see heather
In the land of my kinsmen far over the sea—
Now here is heather like a wide purple ocean
Rolling its tides toward me.

Dark, dipping waves of it, deeper than amethyst
When the gold day was begun—
Long, curving swells of it, dusky and lovely.
Here on the downs in the sun;

Or in a gray mist, sombre and wonderful,
Like a great twilight outspread
Far over earth that would meet with the heavens
Purple and wild overhead.

Now I am shaken by great storms of beauty
Wetting my eyelids with joy of my eyes;
Now is my soul like a wind-stricken sea bird
Troubling the deep with her cries!

Marguerite Wilkinson, in "The Great Dream."

Pliny's Holiday

My dear Fuscus,
You ask how I spend my day in summer at my Tuscan villa. I get up when I feel inclined, generally about six, often earlier, but seldom later. I keep the shutters closed as long as I can, and the darkness and silence help me to concentrate my mind and prevent my eyes distracting my thoughts. If I have any literary work on hand, I think it over in detail, correcting it as I go along, doing little or much according to the difficulty of the subject. Then I call my secretary, open the shutters, and dictate what I have composed. Then he goes away and after a time comes back for more work.

After he has gone away again, about ten or eleven o'clock (I do not keep to a fixed time), I go out on to the terrace or, if the weather is not good enough for that, into the covered portico and continue my work. Then I go for a drive and still go on composing, just as I do when walking or lying down. The change refreshes my mind. When I come back I take a short nap;

then I go for a walk and afterward re-read with expression a Greek or Latin speech, to improve not my voice, but my digestion. Then I go for another walk, do my exercises, and have a bath. At supper, if only my wife and a few friends are there, a book is read to us; after supper we have some music or a little acting. Then I go for a stroll with some of my own people, among whom are several well-educated men.

So we pass the evening with talk on all kinds of subjects, and the longest day soon comes to an end. Sometimes friends come in from the neighboring towns to see me, and that takes up part of the day.

Part of my time, too, is given to my tenants, though not as much as they would like; the complaints of these peasants and farmers give a zest to my studies and to my society obligations in town.

Yours ever,
Pliny.
—Translated by Dora Pym, in "Readings from the Literature of Ancient Rome."

Rural Evening

The whip cracks on the plough-team's flank.
The threshers' flail beats duller.
The round of day has warmed a bank
Of clouds to primrose colour.

The dairy girls cry home the kine,
The kine in answer lowing;
The rough-haired louts with sleepy shouts
Keep crows whence seed is growing.

The creaking wain, brushed through the lane,
Hangs straws on hedges narrow;
And smoothly cleaves the soughing plough,
And harsher grinds the harrow.

Comes, from the roadside inn caught up,
A brawl of crowded laughter,
Through falling brooks and cawing rooks,
And a fiddle scrambling after.

—Lord of Tabley, from "Selected Poems."

Hope in God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS THERE a word in any language that breathes more of encouragement than the word "hope"? In trouble of any kind, be it sickness, business, or home conditions, church problems or those of a nation or of a tempest-tossed world, there is always to be found the gentle blessing of hope, even though it may seem to be hidden beneath a weight of woe. Hope is there, ready to bud forth and to cheer the heart with promise of better time and better conditions, even as do the trees in the springtime, though they stand gaunt and bare all winter.

The poet has said, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;" and poets have the reputation, more than some others, of being "truth-tellers to the ages. Hope is a gift from God, a gift which has divine offices to fulfill.

Hope is based upon a knowledge of power that operates to change conditions and destroy fear, worry, or suffering—the power which is divine Love; for, surely, this unseen power must be Love to give us the expectation of better and more harmonious conditions. Then, also, hope is based upon divine wisdom or intelligence; for very often the conditions under which we suffer have been caused by mistakes and shortcomings of our own making.

When Jesus the Christ lived and taught among men, his teachings brought comfort, hope, and peace to all who believed that God is not a harsh and cruel taskmaster, but rather a loving Father, who always takes thought for the "ravens which cry" and the sparrows that "fall on the ground." The teachings of Jesus emphasized the power, love, and infinite wisdom of God; and it was Jesus' understanding of these great facts which enabled him to perform the mighty works recorded of him, and which he commanded should be emulated by all who might believe on his name.

Since the time of the Master there has ever been this hope in the world to comfort and sustain mankind through times of suffering and trial. It was during such a time of suffering that Mrs. Eddy was searching for God, rediscovered the Science which Jesus taught and demonstrated. This she named "Christian Science." She thereafter wrote its textbook,

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Through the study of this book unnumbered thousands throughout the world have learned of the God who is Love, all-powerful, unlimited in wisdom, infinite in intelligence, divine Mind. The hope and realization which this study has brought can never be estimated even by those receiving its blessings; but its effects may be seen in the innumerable healings which have been accomplished through its means, in many cases of what were believed to be incurable diseases. The truth that God is omnipotent, ever present divine Love, Mind, has enabled those who have understood and applied it to be healed of worry, fear, discouragement, pain, sorrow; indeed, it is capable of healing all manner of evil.

Since the Bible teaches that man is the image, the likeness, of God, man must of necessity reflect Godlike qualities; and since God is Spirit, man must be spiritual in his mind, in his heart, and in his being in infinite, supreme Spirit. The belief that man is material has ever been the source of fear, suffering, and sin; and it is against the erroneous belief of the material senses that Christian Science lifts the sword of Truth.

Paul wrote in his letter to the Romans: "We are saved by hope; but hope that is seen is not hope; for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it." It was through his overcoming of a false sense of God and man that Paul received the truth which he preached and the power which he demonstrated. It is through the understanding and demonstration of the truths of Christian Science that its students today are enabled to live trusting, joyful, faithful lives, thus giving the reason for their hope.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 284): "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality. Material sense expresses the belief that mind is in matter. This human belief, alternating between a sense of pleasure and pain, hope and fear, life and death, never reaches beyond the boundary of the mortal or the unreal. When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a tremor, nor is hope a cheat."

Stone Walls

"Something there is that does not love a wall." It may be so, but "Londings, by your love, that am nat I"; and I give you my word it isn't the chipmunk. Observation tells me that it is the highway surveyor. I know he destroys them; buys, begs, steals, borrows them to make roads. . . . I can't believe that he loves roads either; I doubt if he loves anything but his job. It must be just his nature, "loving not, hating not, just choosing so"—or rather "working by rote in his unwearying way," for it can't be that he prefers for his own use such roads as he makes out of old walls. I enjoy hearing his car go over them; it sounds like the clatter of a mallet.

Along the highways the old walls are nearly hidden by dusty goldenrod, Joe-pye-weed, jewel-weed and all white lettuce, overgrown with grape or over-arched with blackberry. They undulate over hillsides, where puffs of warm wind bring scent of blueberry leaves, bay, and sweet fern baking in the sun. On borders of woods and fields they are nearly overtopped by long feathers of lady fern and cinnamon fern. Each wall has its record of human character and human purpose. One will be nearly as wide as the narrow road it borders, and only half as high as it is wide. It has two faces of big boulders, each face a respectable wall in itself, with the "dormers" thrown in between. At intervals the facing has toppled down and the amorphous insides have rolled helplessly out. It is not a memorial of the builder's art, but of the industry of the man who tried to make a farm out of the dump heap of the glacier.

Here labored a man who wanted an enduring barrier, and his was no "prentice hand at laying it up. One imagines him working skillfully and quickly, ready judgment saving waste labor, keeping the hired man and the oxen busy with the stone-boat, speeding them with pointed jibes so long as they are within hearing. It is field stone, scarcely touched by the hammer except for a border here and there given by the bursting sledge, and set with its flat twin faces showing side by side like butterfly wings. Every stone is rightly placed for stability, looking as if divine providence had shaped it to the builder's hand—whereas if you ever tried to build a wall you know that providence is anything but divine in that particular, and you are quite ready to take off your hat to the man whose wall even remotely suggests such an idea.

Tim is a terrier and an Irishman; he has the imagination of a Celt and all the dear illusions of youth. His zest for stone walls is eager and unquenchable; each is a fresh adventure every time he goes over the road. At sight of a familiar wall that he has investigated minutely a dozen times a week all summer, he affects a glad surprise. "Whist!" he exclaims, or "Begorra!" (or words to that effect). "A jewel of a wall! Who could have guessed it!" And at it he flies, his stump tail vibrating three hundred and sixty strokes to the minute like a sucking lamb's. His inquisitive nose, bound in half black morocco, he thrusts into every crevice, his nostrils quivering with delight at the happy smells with which the stones are impregnated. . . .

To all comers the old walls offer rest for eye and body. Of their soft hues I dare not say much, lest I write a whole chapter. The softness must come from the blending medium, for most of the lichen patches are really brilliant when detached and laid on a black background. It was the Red Admiral butterfly that told me this. He was sunning himself on a gray-green surface of my wall, and I did not see him till he slowly lifted his wings. Then first I saw protective coloring in the glowing red ring with which he is marked, for the pattern it made on the eye was that of the crumpled edges of a lichen-patch—Robert Palter's utter, in "Pearls & Pepper,"

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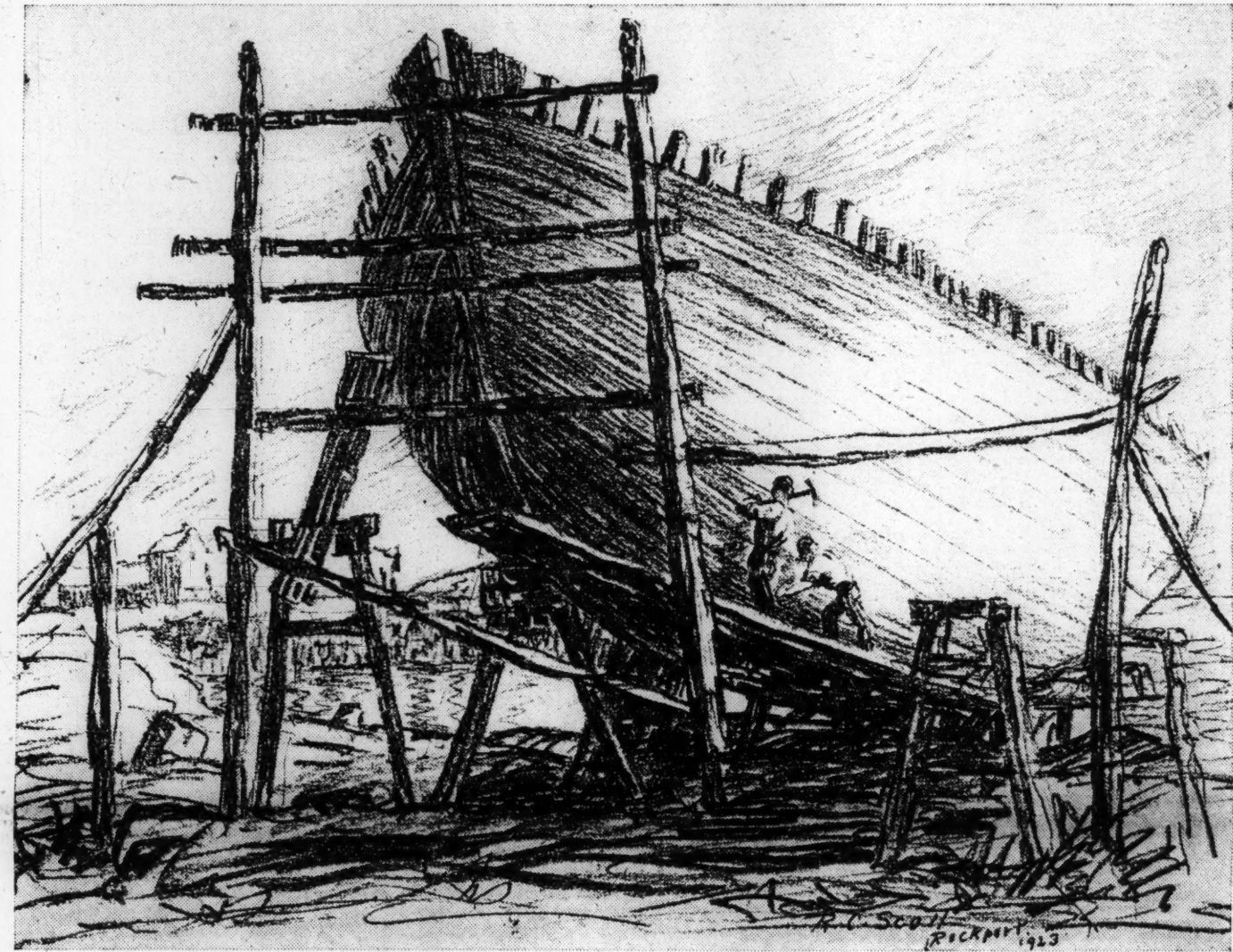
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The Rare Peasant Poet

The peasant is a shy bird, by nature wild, by habit as secret as a creature of the night. If he is ever vocal you and I are the last to hear of it. He is as nearly inarticulate as anyone living in civilization may be. Consequently a peasant sufficiently armed with vocables to be called a poet, even a bad poet, has always been rare. When you need to add genius to sensibility and equipment, as you must to get a good poet, you may judge of the rarity. Indeed, to put a name to him, excepts expiendis, I can only find John Clare. Other names occur, but for various reasons have to be cut out. There was a postman poet in Devonshire, a policeman poet in Yorkshire; and there was a footman poet. One of those certainly had merit, even genius, and any one of them may have been a peasant in origin. But by the time they began to make poetry they had ceased to be peasants; and that rules them out, as it does Robert Blomfield and Thomas Hardy. Then there is Burns. But Burns was not a peasant. We in England should have called him a yeoman. Besides, his is one of those cases of "The Plighting," where origin goes for nothing, but all seems the grace of God. At that rate the corn-chandlers might claim Shakespeare, or the chemists' assistants, Keats.

But there's no doubt about Clare, a Northamptonshire peasant, son of peasants, brought up at a dame-school, and at farm labour all his working life. It is true that he was "discovered" by Taylor and Hessey, published, sold; that his first book ran into three editions in a year; that he was lionised, became one of the Lamp-Hazill-Haydon circle, and thus inevitably sophisticated with the speculations not of his own world. But roughly speaking, from start to close, his merits were, and his faults are pardonable as theirs. He was never gross, as they never are; he was never common, as the pick of them are not; he was deeply rooted in "The Plighting," one of his best poems, will prove; . . . nothing in nature escaped his eye; and lastly, in his technique he was a realist out and out. Of his quality take this from "Summer Evening":

"In tall grass, by fountain head,
Weary then he crops to bed."
"He" is the evening moth.

"From the haycocks' moistened heaps
Startled frogs take sudden leaps;
And along the shaven mead,
Jumping travellers, they proceed:
Quick the dew grass divides,
Moistening sweet their speckled sides;
From the grass or flower's cup
Quick the dew-drop bounces up.
Now the blue glow creeps along,
And the bird's forgot his song."

A painter who is worth his salt will never miss the value of the precise physical facts of a landscape. It is not his business. His business is not to convey topographic information, but to express some emotion or other that he has felt in presence of that scene. Not fact, but his personal sense of fact; not the correct

relative sizes of peaks that stand upon the head of a glacier, but some individual mood or quality of awe, perhaps, that possessed him and may perhaps have possessed nobody else that ever stood beneath that wall of wonder. To gain this end, he does, as a rule, bring into his picture something that may be made out to have some sort of likeness to what you or I might have seen from the point where he made his picture or sketch. In Turner's "Mer de Glace" you can undoubtedly discern a wild remote resemblance to certain physical features of the ice—its leading up to the Col du Géant. At any rate, it is quite as like the Mer de Glace as it is like several other glaciers of the Alps. His St. Gotthard drawings, too, you might be rather more likely to identify with the St. Gotthard than with the St. Bernard or Simplon, if you know them all. But such resemblances are of little account. Turner clearly valued them little. He always drew them aside if they got in the way of his absorbing plan for expressing some grand excitement of his in terms which would win a way for it into the . . . heart of the right person looking at the picture. When one of his big emotions flooded him in presence of a black Alpine defile or a crumbling Border castle, the one thing for which he manifested did not try to make the public presently cry out, "How like it all is!" He treated crag and torrent, castle and forest and bridge, as so many freely transposable objects; he increased or diminished their comparative sizes as he thought fit; he moved them about and tried them in various relative positions, as poets shift their words about to make a line sound better; they and their sites and sizes, their make and texture, were no more to him than notes to be grouped at will into any chord that he might prefer for the working out of his tune.

So the most perfect of pictures may have no topographic value at all. As a guide to the traveller's feet it may delude and lead astray. Small blame to it. Guiding is not its business. So long as an artist is true to himself it matters little how false he may be to geography, geology or history. The Antony or the Macbeth of Shakespeare may well be completely unlike the original sinner bearing the name. Who cares? Perhaps both were dull men in the flesh; and, if so, what a mercy that Shakespeare has drawn them all wrong; their falsification was vastly worth while. You do not go to Shakespeare or Turner for positive information about the lives or the measurements of the people and places that set their genius in action. You go to them for admittance into their personal confidence, not to find "the real Antony" or to get tips for worrying out walking routes in the Alps, but to be taken up for the moment into the state of wise and beautiful passion in which these rare creatures do their work—C. E. Montague, in "The Right Place."

Flowers now sleep within their hoods;
Daisies button into buds;
From soiling dew the buttercup
Shuts his golden jewels up;
And the small's and snail's pace
Wait again the smiles of day."

The poem runs to length, as most of Clare's do, but the amount of exact, close and loving observation in it may be gauged from my extract. . . . You may say that such microscopic work may be outmatched by gentle poets; you may tell me of . . . Tennyson, who missed nothing of Cockney Keats and the "Ode to Autumn," and say that it is a matter of the passion which drives the poet. There is, I think, this difference to be noted. Observation induces emotion in the peasant-poet, whereas the gentle or scholar poet will not observe intensely, if at all, until he is deeply stirred. . . . don't say that that will account for everything; it will not dispose of Tennyson, nor of Wordsworth—but it is true of the great majority.

There is one other quality I should look for in a peasant poet, and that is what I can only go on calling "the lyric cry." It is a thing unmistakable when you find it, the pure and simple utterance in words of the passion in the heart. "Had we never loved so kindly," . . . "The Sun to the Summer, my Will to me," . . . "Ariel to Miranda, take," I have had playmate, "Young Jamie loud me weel"—they crowd upon me. Absolute simplicity, water-clear sincerity are of the essence of it, and of both qualities the peasant is possessed; but to them it is requisite to add the fire of passion and the hue of beauty before they can tremble into music. . . .

For as nothing moves a people more than poetry, when it is good poetry, so nothing needs truth for its indispensable food as much as poetry. If you have what most poets touch and stirred a people you have that which was dearest to their hearts. From "Last Essays of Maurice Hewlett."

Pictures, Not Maps

Maps are maps and pictures are pictures and never the twain shall meet; for the better a map is, and the better a picture, the more deeply do they differ in intention and in effect.

A painter who is worth his salt will never miss the value of the precise physical facts of a landscape. It is not his business. His business is not to convey topographic information, but to express some emotion or other that he has felt in presence of that scene. Not fact, but his personal sense of fact; not the correct

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EXPERT SEES NO HARM TO MARK IN DAWES PLAN

Government Agent Thinks It May Aid Stabilization of German Currency

The Dawes plan is not likely to have any great disturbing effect on the foreign exchange markets or on foreign investments, according to R. S. Tucker, acting chief of the finance and investment division of the Department of Commerce, in an article in "Commerce Reports." Though reparations will total \$175,000,000 a year, he does not believe that the transfer of this large sum annually will unduly depress the German market.

The Dawes plan provides the payments under direction of a special transfer committee suspended when stability of exchange is endangered. Payments by the German Government may be allowed to accumulate in the Gold Exchange Bank until they total \$1,180,000,000, after which payments are limited to the amount that can be transferred.

Germany has little gold to spare at present, and it is doubtful whether usual procedures, such as raising the discount rate of the currency bank, can be made effective even under much improved economic and financial conditions inside Germany.

May Stabilize Mark However, Mr. Tucker is of the opinion that judicious handling of reparations transfers and exports of goods and services will result in a more effective stabilization of the mark. "Assuming," he says, "that the Germans can produce each year a large enough surplus to equal the reparations due, and that the Government can collect this surplus, there should be little difficulty in getting it out of the country unless other countries systematically refuse German goods."

"The second committee of experts reported there was \$300,000,000 in foreign currency in Germany. Cash required for the first year's payments is only \$47,000,000, the rest is to be derived from the proposed foreign loan.

"Obviously it is not essential that German exports of goods and services exceed imports this year, although they must thereafter. Before the war Germany was running a trade deficit annually, on the average, \$100,000,000 for the purchase of foreign investments, although its imports exceeded its exports; but it is highly probable that the Reich could remit as much as \$75,000,000 without an excess of merchandise exports over imports. This is especially true since Germany's income from foreign investments and services is now much less than then.

German Activities Altered "The low exchange value of the mark will enable Germany not only to sell merchandise abroad, but also to offer services as freight carriers and commission agents, and other work on attractive terms. Low wages and the high cost of living in Germany, free from taxes high enough not only to run the Government, but also to pay reparations, will make Germany more anxious to emigrate, or at least obtain temporary employment outside Germany. Such emigrants will help maintain Germany's credit balance by remitting drafts and money orders for the support of families and the relief of living conditions, and that there will be an increase in tourists, students, and others visiting Germany on account of the low cost of living.

"Although we may expect much personal activity by Germans in foreign countries, it is obvious that with high taxes in Germany, there will not be much capital available for investments, and what there is will not be easily living abroad on account of the discount on marks.

"German investments abroad have declined from about \$7,000,000,000 before the war to about \$1,700,000,000 at the end of 1923. Destruction of the old 'rentier' class through depreciation of the mark meant not only great loss of capital, but also brought it about that such mobile capital as remains is not in the hands of conservative investors.

"The capital of Germany either is locked up in building and machinery, or is in the hands of persons not accustomed to living on their incomes from investments.

"Even after the present scarcity of liquid capital for domestic business is overcome, there will be little available in Germany for the purchase of foreign investments, and what is available is more likely to be used for direct trade operations or acquisition of industrial properties than for conservative investing.

United States Trade "All this will probably have considerable effect on the foreign trade of the United States. American manufacturers are going to meet severe competition in the sale of goods of which the value has been depreciated from labor, not only in foreign markets but even at home. In goods made of materials from Germany, competition will not be so severe, as exchange will operate against Germany when importing raw materials. In many agricultural and mineral products there will be no increased competition.

One way of meeting German competition will be for Americans to lend to poorer nations, especially in Latin America and the Far East, that they may purchase American products.

"Another effect of reparations payments will be to increase the purchasing power of the allied nations both as a direct result of reparations and indirectly because of increased security in Europe. It is probable that this enlarged purchasing power will be used in part to buy American rather than German products.

"Trade of the United States will probably continue to expand—reparations settlements will have a stimulating effect but it is likely that imports will increase faster than exports, and if Americans do not continue to invest capital abroad on a large scale, it is likely the value of merchandise imported will in a few years exceed the value exported.

"This, however, is nothing to cause alarm; it is the normal situation for creditor nations, and has been true of Great Britain since 1850. The United States is now a creditor nation, and will probably so continue with great benefit both to itself and to the rest of the world."

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

(Subsidiaries)

| June | 1924 | 1923 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gas earnings | \$2,567,427 | \$2,515,488 |
| Net operating | 1,120,499 | 1,044,727 |
| Gas—12 months | 11,240,000 | 10,400,000 |
| Net operating | 12,741,777 | 12,858,619 |

TEXAS OIL PRODUCTION

HOUSTON, Aug. 20.—Average daily crude oil production in the Gulf Coast district during the week ended Aug. 18, was 55,538 barrels, compared with 58,324 in the previous week. Powell field produced 31,260 daily, compared with 30,100. Luling 28,400, compared with 28,000. Currie and Richland 17,270, compared with 15,140. Miranda 4,700, compared with 4,550. Somerset 2,675, compared with 2,615.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

| High | Low | High | Low |
|---------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| Adams Express 4s reg. | 83 1/2 | Low | 42 1/2 |
| Am. Express 4s reg. | 84 1/2 | Low | 43 1/2 |
| Am. Ag. Chem. 7 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 44 1/2 |
| Am. Chain 6s 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 45 1/2 |
| Am. Rep. Deb. 4 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 46 1/2 |
| Am. Smelt. 7 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 47 1/2 |
| Am. Sugar 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 48 1/2 |
| Am. Tel. & Tel. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 49 1/2 |
| Am. W. & E. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 50 1/2 |
| Armour 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 51 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 52 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 53 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 54 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 55 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 56 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 57 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 58 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 59 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 60 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 61 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 62 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 63 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 64 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 65 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 66 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 67 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 68 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 69 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 70 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 71 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 72 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 73 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 74 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 75 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 76 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 77 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 78 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 79 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 80 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 81 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 82 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 83 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 84 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 85 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 86 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 87 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 88 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 89 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 90 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 91 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 92 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 93 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 94 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 95 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 96 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 97 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 98 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 99 1/2 |
| At. & T. 6 1/2 41. | 95 1/2 | Low | 100 1/2 |

| High | Low | High | Low |
|---------------------|--------|------|---------|
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 42 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 43 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 44 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 45 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 46 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 47 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 48 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 49 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 50 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 51 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 52 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 53 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 54 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 55 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 56 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 57 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 58 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 59 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 60 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 61 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 62 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 63 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 64 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 65 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 66 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 67 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 68 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 69 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 70 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 71 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 72 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 73 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 74 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 75 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 76 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 77 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 78 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 79 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 80 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 81 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 82 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 83 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 84 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 85 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 86 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 87 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 88 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 89 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 90 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 91 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 92 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 93 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 94 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 95 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 96 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 97 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 98 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 99 1/2 |
| N. Y. Ry. 4 1/2 41. | 94 1/2 | Low | 100 1/2 |

MANUFACTURERS GOOD BUYERS IN WOOL MARKETS

Comparatively Low Prices for Cloth Considered Significant

The long awaited formal opening of the wool market for the 1924 season by the American Wool Growers Association, which was held in New York City, resulted in a more accomplished fact and the results, so far as they can be measured, show that the market is not materially different from what was expected.

Opening prices for many of the major grades of wool showed a decline from the heavy-weight season of about 2 per cent, while lines which required more flannel in the low-price wools were rather dearer or unchanged.

Compared with the last light-weight season, the market has been a decline, but it must be remembered that prices named a year ago were in a different market and did not result in business.

The opening shows, among other things, that the big factor is trying to stabilize the market so far as possible, for clearly with wool prices showing the strength that has been maintained for several weeks, and with raw materials comparatively scarce, while the market for goods is as liquid as it is, there was no necessity, at present, for any reduction in the price of goods.

The prices named may also be considered in relation to the rise in heavy stocks of wool owned by the company and the relatively low prices at which those wools have been bought.

Heavy Wool Purchases It should be added that the majority of the mills have been free buyers of wool at the lower levels, and no one is in a position to name low prices for their goods, although most of them are not under the same conditions as in the past, obtaining a big quantity production.

The new prices are designed primarily to be a selling argument for the wool grower, and in every reason to believe they will be a big success; in fact, there is very good reason to believe that the wool grower will be able to sell his wool at a price which will enable him to cover his cost of production and still have a profit.

There is some demand for wool, but it is not as strong as it was in the past. The wool market is still in the hands of the wool grower, and he is the one who will determine the price of wool.

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| High | Low | High | Low |
|------------------|--------|------|--------|
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 42 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 43 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 44 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 45 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 46 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 47 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 48 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 49 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 50 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 51 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 52 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 53 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 54 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 55 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 56 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 57 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 58 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 59 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 60 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 61 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 62 1/2 |
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| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 66 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 67 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 68 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 69 1/2 |
| Norway 6 1/2 41. | 97 1/2 | Low | 70 1/2 |

IOWA HOLDING ITS STATE FAIR

Seventieth Annual Exhibition Resembles Open-Air University

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Iowa State Fair and Exposition, holding its seventieth annual exhibition here from Aug. 20 to 29, in view of development and accomplishment, is regarded generally throughout the State as an institution. It has assumed a leadership among such organizations in the United States as a great open air university, affording 400,000 citizens instruction, information and demonstration in agricultural pursuits, horticultural development, dairying, marketing and many phases of the economic life of the State.

Exhibits of public school work and displays from various state institutions, conferences and discussions touching college activities, lectures on farm economy, and demonstrations conducted by experts touching many avenues of endeavor are on the program.

Department Exhibit

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has contributed an extensive display in which the results of inquiry and research will be explained by experts. Iowa's Agricultural College at Ames offers a fine display, accompanied by lectures and demonstrations.

Horticulturists will receive a demonstration in orcharding. The growing of apples will include an exhibit beginning with the budding of the first seedling, tracing each step through pruning, spraying, and picking until the finished product passes out through sorting machines into barrels ready for shipment. This is the first time such an exhibit has been undertaken in the west, it is announced. It will occupy one of the largest sections of Agricultural Hall.

Household Economy Lectures

In the Women's Building there will be lectures and demonstrations. The art of cooking will be shown by experts from the domestic science department at Ames. Food values will be discussed and household economy will be stressed.

There is an unusually elaborate display of gladioli. This contest is open to growers in all of the states, and hundreds of thousands of these flowers will be on display. One 40-acre gladioli farm near Des Moines will have 125 different varieties on exhibition. Florists from far and near are joining in making this an object lesson in gladioli culture. Other varieties of flowers are being shown, and the large premiums offered have stimulated the keenest interest.

Boys' and Girls' Activities

An outstanding success of recent years is the work done by boys' and girls' clubs. These clubs have a wide range of farm activities from cattle raising to canning fruits and vegetables.

This fair is recognized as affording an exceptional live-stock show. Some 7500 head of pure bred animals are entered. The parade of prize winners, extending nearly a mile in length, will comprise animals whose aggregate value will reach \$2,000,000. It required 500 cars to transport the fair.

HOLLAND EMIGRANTS ASSISTED IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Under a plan initiated by certain municipalities, the Holland, recipients of the role are given assistance in emigrating to Canada and obtaining work on farms, according to Mrs. D. Veenstra, manager of the Transatlantic Emigration Bureau, The Hague.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS INCREASE

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—During the 11 months ending last July, Canada's wheat exports were greater than for any previous period of similar length, according to figures issued by the Dominion Government. A total of 281,066,148 bushels was exported during these 11 months, and this is about 63,000,000 bushels more than in the corresponding 11 months last year.

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Pageant at Wembley—Art Theaters

British Empire Pageant

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 5.—ESPIRTE postponements and disappointments caused mainly by the weather, the great Pageant of Empire at Wembley is at last under way, and even dampening climatic conditions could do little to dilute an effect which was, on the whole, magnificent and inspiring.

The pageant, which is under the direction of that past master of pageantry, Mr. Frank Lascelles, comprises 10,000 persons, as well as trained animals of all kinds, from elephants to performing snakes. The action is divided into three parts, each comprising half a dozen or more historical scenes, and each part an evening's entertainment in itself; so that it requires three visits to the Stadium to see the complete pageant.

Part I, "Westward Ho," commences with the dispatch by King Henry VII of Sebastian Cabot on that voyage which ended in the discovery of Newfoundland; and ends with an historical pageant of Canada.

Part II, "Eastward Ho," begins with the scene—perhaps the finest in all the pageant—where Queen Elizabeth returns thanks in St. Paul's Cathedral for the victory over the Armada. The action then winds its way eastward via the Cape and South Africa, and closes with a gorgeous oriental pageant of India under the Moguls, where the Emperor Jehangir receives in audience Sir Thomas Roe, one of the pioneers of the old East India Company.

Part III, "Southward Ho," it perhaps the least picturesque pageant, is by no means the least momentous period of the pageant, for it comprises the discovery and colonization of New Zealand and Australia and culminates with a grand procession of the heroes of the Empire and a reproduction of the obsequies of Lord Nelson.

Where history has to be depicted and adhered to it is necessary to present certain scenes which are not always best suited to pageantry, but, on the whole, the producer has had splendid material to work upon and has made a fine selection. Scenes showing the gradual development of colonial and mining life in the colonies do not altogether lend themselves to pageantry; but a dramatic and impressive exception was the really fine scene in South Africa, representing the first meeting of the early British traders with that great King of the Zulus, Tshaka.

We see the two Englishmen, Farwell and Fynn, walking unarmed through a circle of Zulu warriors armed to the teeth, with accompaniments of barbaric splendor, in the mass, terrifying. The two Englishmen advance to where the great King is hidden amongst his troops, not knowing what is to be the outcome of the momentous decision rested more with themselves than with the King. The King, without a tremor, and as they neared the King's camp, with a shout the serried battalions of warriors dispersed and the King himself advanced with his hand reaching toward the strangers to whom he gave presents and commissions.

Maori Episode

A later scene showing another aspect of Empire building, that which takes place at the cannon's mouth, was a scene during the Maori War in New Zealand. The Maori was a magnificent savage and a brave, fearless fighter, but what chance had he with his primitive weapons against those of a trained disciplinary force; nor was he able, in a pageant, to display those other attributes of cunning and courage which made him so formidable an opponent. The result was that this scene, except for a splendid war dance, fell rather flat.

The truth of the matter is that a battle is an illusion, and, fortunately, reproduced on any mimic stage; and it is wise not to attempt it; but a scene of pageantry that is readily reproduced and which is magnificent was the visit of Queen Elizabeth to St. Paul's Cathedral. We are shown the gradual gathering of an enormous crowd, dressed in the picturesque garb of the time, all in holiday mood, and on sightseeing bent, collecting in the streets before the city gates and St. Paul's Cathedral.

The day breaks with the arrival of the old watchman with his horn and lantern crying, "Six o'clock and a fair morn'g." Then the city wakes and we are shown various aspects of life in "Merrie England" in the days of "Good Queen Bess," including a mock tournament and the procession of the Queen of Beauty, preluding to the arrival of the great Elizabeth.

Of course there are many other scenes; too numerous are they to particularize, and there is no doubt that on the whole the pageant fulfills its aim and illustrates in its gorgeous way the true story book of the British Empire.

Producers Distributing Corporation Program

John C. Flyn, vice-president of the recently reorganized Producers Distributing Corporation, formerly the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation, announces a promising list of pictures now in course of production. To name a few: "Barbara Fritchie," pictured from Clyde Fitch's stage play, is completed at the Thomas H. Ince studio at Culver City, Calif., with Florence Vidor in the leading role, supported by Edmund Lowe. Lambert Hillyer is the director.

"The House of Youth," adapted from Maud Radford Warren's novel, is being made by Regal Pictures, Inc., at Hollywood. Jacqueline Logan is in the lead, Ralph Elick directing.

Harry Carey from his extensive ranch at Saugus, Calif., is at work on "Only Wild West Features." Here at home he has wild riding ponies, the complicated saddles, huge chaps and hater hats, and all of the essential trappings. Typically western are the names of the releases, "The Man From Texas," "Roaring Rails," and "Soft Shoes"—all directed by Tom Forman.

Frank Woods is now a producer. At his studio, the Peninsula, located at San Mateo, Calif., he is at work on "The Girl on the Stairs," from the magazine story by Wilson Moore. Patsy Ruth Miller and Matt Moore are the joint stars in this. Production will be supervised by Elmer Harris.

"Ramsack House" from the book by Hulbert Footner, is in production by the Tiford Cinema Corporation, at Milford, Pa., with Ben Carson carrying the chief part, directed by Harmon Weight.

At the Biograph Studio, New York, "Grouping With Ellen," from the Saturday Evening Post story by Earl Derr Biggers, is being filmed. The star is Helene Chadwick, directed by T. Hayes Hunter.

ers in the arena at Wembley, but the gayly dressed moving crowd produced the effect of a flower garden with flowers moving and nodding in the breeze, and inevitably and unconsciously one transplanted the scene thither in one's imagination and perhaps learned a lesson in pageantry.

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C. F. A.



DURING A REHEARSAL AT WEMBLEY
Queen Margaret and One of Her Pages

herself drawn in her chariot to the steps of the cathedral. But the culminating scene of the episode is the arrival of a band of sailors carrying the first and second prizes of the Armada which they lay at the feet of the Queen.

Then in the distance the sound of a single drum is heard, and cries of "Drake, Drake, Drake" are raised and the enormous crowd lines up as Drake's famous Indian drummer appears. At a little distance behind him strides the solitary figure of the sturdy old mariner, and the crowd grows delirious with enthusiasm and admiration. Old men rush out to shake him by the hand and young girls to receive a sailor's kiss. Gradually he makes his way through the lines and kneels in homage at the foot of the Queen, and the enthusiasm reaches its climax.

Then the procession winds its way home back through the city gates in reverse order, thus bringing to close what is perhaps the most completely successful of the many successful scenes in the pageant; nor is the reason for this far to seek, for the reign of Queen Elizabeth is undoubtedly the most picturesque and glorious from that point of view in all the pageant of English history.

The last scene in "Eastward Ho," where we are shown the gorgeous pageantry of the East at the beginning of the Indian Empire, magnificent though it is, does not touch the enthusiasm of the audience as does this great Elizabethan episode. Perhaps the most completely successful, artistically of the more domestic episodes are the Georgian scenes in the prologue of the third part, known as "Southward Ho." The scene depicts the court of George III on the occasion of the leave-taking of Captain Cook on his expedition to the Pacific which culminated in his discovery of New Zealand, in 1769. The scene is laid at Windsor Castle and is supposed to take place in the Throne Room, but the effect produced is that of a magnificently picturesque scene in a flower garden. There are no flowers in the arena at Wembley, but the gayly dressed moving crowd produced the effect of a flower garden with flowers moving and nodding in the breeze, and inevitably and unconsciously one transplanted the scene thither in one's imagination and perhaps learned a lesson in pageantry.

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Gloucester Society of Artists

Gloucester, Aug. 18
Special Correspondence

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The subjects range from the North Shore of Massachusetts to the coast of California. One of the outstanding canvases is Charles Allen Winter's fine painting called "The Potter," which represents the tense, sensitive figure of a man strongly and unadornedly feeling, well balanced in composition, and carried out in subdued, harmonious color. "The Morning Glory Vine" by the same painter is an appealing little profile of a woman against a background which gives the picture its title.

Frederick L. Stoddard, president of the society, sends a decorative canvas of two figures in a garden full of flowers which he calls "Jewels of Spring." It is painted in a high key with opalescent color and is a charming picture. Eben F. Combs' composition "Three Women" is novel in its arrangement of figures which represent three distinct types. The drawing is distinguished, the textures well expressed and the color varied and refined.

Theresa P. Bernstein's large canvas, "The Country Fair," is a picture with figures which compose well. The colors are skillfully massed to give a feeling of motion, while the row of small fluttering flags at the top of the composition add an air of gaiety to the scene. Other good paintings on the same wall are Milton Avery's "Alice" painted in a very high key, and "Study of a Girl in Cap," by William Meyrowitz.

Among the landscapes are two pictures by Benjamin C. Brown from the "The Forbidden Court," painted in a high key, represents the courtyard of an old mansion flooded with golden sunlight, while "The Eternal Hills" is cold with the rare atmosphere of high places.

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Among the landscapes are two pictures by Benjamin C. Brown from the "The Forbidden Court," painted in a high key, represents the courtyard of an old mansion flooded with golden sunlight, while "The Eternal Hills" is cold with the rare atmosphere of high places.

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EDITORIALS

The representatives of The Christian Science Monitor in all sections of Europe report that the effect of final agreement upon the Dawes plan is universally encouraging. There is political criticism in France among leaders opposed to the Administration of Herriot, but notwithstanding this the acceptance of the plan seems to be assured; while in French industrial and financial circles it is hailed as giving promise of stability and new prosperity. In Berlin, Chancellor Marx and his companions returning from London were greeted by enthusiastic throngs whose cheers indicated approval of the conclusion they had reached. Business circles there, according to the Monitor's correspondent, "welcome the approaching end of the long and depressing economic uncertainty and suspense, and confidently believe Germany is now enabled gradually to recuperate." From the Monitor's London bureau comes the report: "Gradual improvement in business conditions on the whole is seen in the city, as the result of the signing of the London agreement."

Two of the German towns held by the French have already been evacuated, and the acceptance by France of the Dawes agreement gives assurance that evacuation of the Ruhr district will be progressive until it shall be completed within a year's time. All Europe outside of the three countries immediately concerned hails the conclusion reached as giving assurance of a period of quietude which will permit the restoration of normal conditions in finance and trade, and which, if the terms of the agreement shall be loyally adhered to, may be expected to be the forerunner of complete restoration of normal conditions on the continent.

The United States of America cannot fail to profit by this condition. Self-contained as the great American Nation is, and able as it may be to exist and to prosper without markets other than those provided by its own steadily growing population, it is nevertheless the fact that both the farming and the industrial interests there have suffered by the disintegration of Europe, and will profit by the restoration of European nations to their normal state of prosperity.

To ignore the desirability of foreign markets is folly. Those American economists and business philosophers who declare their internal commerce of vastly more importance than foreign trade would be right if they stopped at that point. But there has been too much of a tendency to deny any importance whatsoever to foreign outlets for American products, whether agricultural or industrial. American export trade has been impaired by unwise legislation, and by the building of governmental policies upon the theory that a nation can continue to sell abroad to its fullest capacity while refusing to buy from foreign nations except in quantities rigidly limited. It is probably true, too, as many economists assert, that the buying capacity of foreign nations will be still further limited by the existence of the great burden of debts to the United States which they must pay in goods, and the payment of which will be only indefinitely postponed if they become large purchasers of American products.

Thanks to the efforts of the Dawes commission, which may be called unofficial, but the credit of which none the less redounds to the Coolidge Administration, so much of this problem of foreign markets as is affected by economic conditions abroad is in a fair way of settlement. We do not think that any fair-minded American should fail to ascribe to the President under whose Administration the Dawes commission performed its functions, nor to the Illinois financier now the Republican candidate for Vice-President, much credit for the outcome of these negotiations. If they profit thereby politically, they are entitled to the profit, and we are inclined to believe that what General Dawes may say in his speeches will be of much less importance in its effect upon the public mind than will be the more eloquent testimony to his capacity presented by European conditions as they work out under the operation of the Dawes plan.

The fall of the Dictatorship in Spain, possibly involving the end of the Monarchy, is forecast in the latest cable dispatches from Paris. The new crisis has an old cause: Spanish failure in Morocco; and until some solution of that difficulty is found, any governmental head—whether or not it wears the crown—is likely to rest uneasy. Recent encouraging reports from Madrid had indicated the probable adoption by Spain of a policy of "peaceful penetration" in Morocco, supplanting the attempted military domination which has proved so costly since 1921. Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Dictator, after an inspection of the Spanish line in northern Africa, announced his determination to carry out the program outlined by him in his speeches in Andalusia in June.

Briefly, the plan is to abandon all outposts in the interior of Morocco, and concentrate the Spanish forces at a few strong bases on the coast, with Melilla as the center of the eastern zone, and Ceuta of the western. Such strongholds could be easily reached and supplied from Spain by sea, and would offer small allurements for attacks from the lightly armed hill tribes. Heretofore Spain has attempted to spread the carpet of her rule over the whole of Morocco, unrolling it from the coast and weighting the corners and edges with small garrisons in the hills. Persistently, however, the corners have rolled back, and it has required column after column of troops to restore the weight of military authority. The hilly and desert nature of the region made communication with the outposts tedious and hazardous, at the same time affording every advantage for the guerrilla warfare of Abd-el-Krim and his tribesmen.

Neither side was able to win out along lines of violence, and the Anglo-Irish Treaty was the result. Ireland obtained the status of a dominion in the British commonwealth of nations, and Ulster was given the right of remaining part of the United Kingdom under the Act of 1920. That option, in due time, she exercised. But part of the settlement was that a boundary commission consisting of one British, one Irish, and one Ulster nominee should be set up to determine the boundary between the six counties of Ulster and the rest of Ireland, on the basis of the wishes of the population, subject to economic and geographical considerations. It is precisely this clause which now threatens to put the whole settlement in the melting pot.

Ulster has decided not to appoint its nominee, on the ground that it refused to be a party to the negotiations with Sinn Fein. This, according to a decision of the Privy Council, the British supreme court, makes it impossible for the commission to get to work without an amending act authorizing the British Government to appoint the Ulster member. The Labor and Liberal parties are now pledged to pass

The Dictator's proposal will mean a complete reversal of the traditional Spanish attitude toward the Moors. Even before Ferdinand and Isabella brought together Castile and Aragon for the siege of Granada and the effort to eject the Moor from the Iberian peninsula, "holy wars" against "los moros infieles" had been the chief unifying influence among the dissimilar provinces which comprise modern Spain. But in recent years Spanish conquest in Morocco has threatened to disrupt rather than unite the country. Catalonia, the home of General de Rivera, and the chief industrial section of Spain, long politically and culturally disaffected, has come to the point of rebellion over the drain of men and money to north Africa. Impartial observers have agreed that a radical change of policy is imperative. Government finances have become chaotic, a consistently sturdy growth of the deficit being about the most constant factor. In the newly published budget the shortage for next year is estimated at 300,000,000 pesetas (approximately \$40,000,000). Apparently Spain is faced—whatever may be her Government—with the old, familiar compromise between pocketbook and pride.

Yet, however severe the blow to Spanish pride entailed in an abandonment of the role of military conqueror, enlightened opinion throughout the world will welcome some such change, for the new military policy here outlined is merely the negative side of a complementary, constructive policy which is arousing much enthusiasm among liberal circles in Spain. This proposal is to radiate Spanish influence from the military bases—peaceful influence. While as yet not clearly defined, the new regime would include a study of the needs of the native Moors and an endeavor to supply them, especially by the introduction of modern industrial and agricultural methods. Spain would refrain from any compulsion touching native customs, religion, or politics, but would offer, through commercial and educational channels, the benefits of a more modern civilization. That civilization has failed to compel acceptance of its blessings by war; now it would try to prove their worth by the arts of peace.

While to those who know anything of the ancient antipathy between Moor and Spaniard such a program may seem one of extreme optimism, there can be few who would not rejoice to see it given a trial as an effort to solve, by more enlightened and more Christian methods, a problem which the policy of force has made only more knotty.

The fundamental difficulty which has underlain the Irish problem from the beginning, is the fact that while the majority of the Irish people differ from the people of Great Britain in nationality, in religion, and in civilization, the two islands in which they live are so close together that complete separation is practically impossible. Moreover, separation is forbidden by another fact. One quarter of the population of Ireland itself, that million which lives in the northern part of Ulster, is British in nationality, Protestant in religion, and Anglo-Saxon in civilization, and refuses to become part of the Celtic, Roman Catholic Ireland to the south with the same tenacious determination that Gaelic Ireland refuses to become part of the United Kingdom.

In the past every kind of solution has been attempted—conquest, the plantation of settlers, Pitt's legislative union. They all failed. In 1886 Gladstone attempted home rule, whereby Ireland was to acquire the status and powers of an American state within the United Kingdom. The plan broke down against the opposition of Ulster, backed by the Unionist Party and the House of Lords. Home rule was proposed again in 1893 and in 1912. Both times again it failed, on the second occasion the war in Europe coming just in time to stop an incipient rebellion against home rule on the part of Ulster. Attempts were made during the war to settle the problem by agreement. They all failed, including the Irish Convention.

In 1920 Mr. Lloyd George made a fresh effort. He saw that any attempt to coerce Nationalist Ireland and Ulster to unite in a single Parliament was just as certain to fail as the attempt to unite England and Ireland in a single Parliament. So he proposed to solve the difficulty by giving home rule both to Ireland and to the six northern counties of Ulster, leaving time to find the means of bridging the difficulties between the two. Ulster accepted this solution on the understanding that it would hear no more of union with the South. The rest of Ireland, now under the influence of Sinn Fein, refused it. Sinn Fein was out for nothing less than a completely independent Irish republic, including Ulster. Then the era of violence began. Sinn Fein set to work systematically to make British government impossible in Ireland, and when a hundred policemen had been killed, the British counter-terror of the Black and Tans was set in force.

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such an act. Its passage, however, is vehemently resisted by the Conservative Party and by the Ulstermen, on the ground that it is detrimental to Ulster, unless the act also defines that the instruction to the commission is to rectify anomalies in the boundary, but not to make any fundamental change in the six-county area.

This, indeed, is the point of substance in the whole controversy. The British ministers, in recommending the treaty to Parliament in 1922, made it clear that in their view the task of the boundary commission was merely to readjust the boundary. The Irish Free State, on the other hand, is persuaded that the boundary commission ought to attribute to it at least the two counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone and the city of Londonderry; which would probably make it impossible for Ulster to continue to exist as a separate government, and which its people would probably resist by force of arms. There is the issue. There is far more at stake than the mere redrawing of a boundary line. The real question is whether the fires of religious and racial animosity which have ruined Anglo-Irish relations for centuries are to be let loose once more. The extremists on both sides want to use this new difficulty as the excuse for tearing up the settlement and indulging again their irreconcilable hatreds. The moderates want to find an agreed solution because they see that patient agreement is the only road to the gradual elimination of the age-long feud in England, Ireland, and Ulster. Parliament is being summoned on Sept. 30, especially to deal with the problem. The best hope of solution would seem to be a settlement by consent.

Especially in the agricultural and dairying sections of the United States, the annual county or district fair has become an established institution. From season to season, in the households and in the fields and barns, preparations are made for the scheduled competitive events in which the farmers' wives, the farmers' children, and the farmers themselves, engage in good-natured rivalry in establishing pre-eminence in their several undertakings. Already the programs for the autumn's events are being sent broadcast, and with the promise of an abundance of those products of the land which comprise the major portion of the displays offered, interest is keen, even in homes far removed from the county seat or the site, wherever it is, that has been fixed upon for the exhibition.

There is a comradeship among the people of the farming country and among those of the broader areas once devoted to use of unrestrained herds of roving cattle in the western states of the American Union, which grows stronger with the passing years, despite the changing characteristics of neighborhoods. The influx of what has come to be a dominating foreign-born element in some localities has emphasized, rather than decreased, this community interest. And despite the more ready means of communication and travel, the imaginary line dividing the city from the country remains as clearly defined as ever.

So it comes about that while the custom is to hold the annual agricultural fairs and live-stock exhibits in the city, these events are primarily of and for the people of the country. Otherwise they could not be made as representative of the industries of a section as they are. Neither would there be displayed the keen, good-natured competition that marks these events.

These fairs, in the years in which political campaigns are waged, afford a great open forum for the discussion of the issues which interest the farmer folk. The astute campaigner is never slow in taking what advantage he may of the opportunity afforded. But there are many other attractions far more interesting than the political debates. The displays themselves, when properly arranged, together with the exhibits of new machinery and other mechanical devices in operation, constitute a school of instruction for farmers' sons and daughters, as well as for the farmers and their wives. One who looks back but a few years is able to contrast methods then employed with those now in common use. Millions of workers have been taught to adapt these newer things to the work of the farm. It is a fair supposition that the county fairs have provided the schools in which their uses have been learned.

Productive of mutually beneficial results should be the work done in New York City by the twenty-nine undergraduates from universities in seventeen different states, who are serving this summer as volunteers in various social work institutions. Practically all of these young men are giving up their school vacations to study the city's slum conditions at first hand, as a part of their preparations for taking up, as a life work, some form of welfare service. If they are animated by the proper spirit of helpfulness their activities during these few months should bring blessings to many families, and their experiences will without a doubt equip them for greater usefulness when they launch forth in real earnest upon their chosen life vocation.

So "corn on the cob" has appeared in Paris! And, as might really be expected, it was an enterprising American gentleman farmer who has raised it and is supplying the Paris restaurants. It has heretofore been contended that this favorite American dish could not be grown on French soil, but once more a theory involving the limitation of man's capabilities has been disproved. Only last year this same farmer began supplying Paris and London with Vermont sausages from his pigery near the French capital, and, by the way, he sends his corn also to London by airplane. Perhaps, with all his ingenuity, he will evolve a plan whereby he will be able to supply genuinely fresh eggs in the near future.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

THE American Huguenot delegation, visiting France at present, paid homage to President Doumergue who, contrary to custom, is a Protestant and a Huguenot. M. Doumergue invited the delegation, headed by Dr. Stoudt, to his historic chateau in Rambouillet. Dr. Stoudt was decorated with the Legion of Honor. A number of Americans were present and ceremonies of various kinds arranged.

This is the season of the year when Paris is really deserted. Un-French citizens of most towns, the Parisian simply closes up his shops and his theaters and leaves the city to take care of itself. Usually, the shopkeeper announces when he will return, it may be in September, it may be in October. Many of the smaller traders frankly quit business for two months in the year. There is in France a philosophy of life which forbids those, who can get away from remaining at their tasks. They do not consider their duty to the public; they think they are entitled to quit at their own convenience and to leave nobody in the place to carry on. One can pass through whole streets and find all the shops locked and shuttered. While the Parisian is at work, he is strenuous enough, but it is somewhat surprising to the visitor to discover how completely he abandons business at certain periods.

One has had another opportunity of reading M. Herriot's book on Madame Récamier. It has long been out of print and extremely difficult to procure, but with the rise of the Mayor of Lyons to the Prime Ministry of France, the publishers have decided that his monograph deserves all honors of a new edition. The book does, indeed, reveal M. Herriot as a cultured man. He has gone to great pains to tell the exact story of one of the most famous of France's beautiful women. Many others have written about Madame Récamier, but few have written about her better than M. Herriot. His work well deserves studying, for it is an interesting picture of a character and an epoch. It is perhaps not generally known that Madame Récamier was born at Lyons, but it is probably this fact which induced M. Herriot to produce his monograph. Her husband, too, came from Lyons.

No better tribute can perhaps be paid to Sarah Bernhardt than the building of a garden city which is named after her and is to be occupied by French writers and artists. Among the conditions which are laid down for the prospective tenants is that they shall have no fewer than three children or an income of more than 20,000 francs a year. The garden city is being built at Plessis-Robinson which is close to Paris. The department of the Seine which owns the ground is devoting nearly 4,000,000 francs to the scheme. Most of the well-known people in the theatrical, the artistic and the liter-

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editor must reserve the right to hold himself responsible for the use or non-use of any material. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

In Defense of "Free Speech"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I am absolutely opposed to Communism, but I do not agree with the proposal to limit free speech when radical questions are considered. That is exactly the narrow viewpoint that some take toward Christian Scientists. Men differ as to the meaning of Communism. Some think it means the application of the teachings of Christ to our social and industrial institutions. Some think it was an act of Communism for our Government to confiscate alien German property. Some think that the excess profit tax is a Communist confiscation of property.

Now, how are we going to determine the soundness of these more or less unproved theories? By free discussion except by unlimited argument. If we attempt to prescribe limitations upon free speech, who is to determine where the limitation is to end? If we deny to any group of people the right to speak what we think is wrong, how long will it be before we lose the right to speak what we think is right? We can retain the right of free speech for ourselves only by granting it to others.

We have had a lot of silly propaganda about the overthrow of our Government by "European Reds," etc. Every man of any degree of intelligence must know that no such revolution is possible in a nation where the people have the ballot. It will be recalled that the American Revolutionists were called "dangerous radicals" by the Tories. "It is right to punish overt acts," said President Coolidge, "but the only way to deal with beliefs is to meet them, expose their fallacy and present the facts which prove them wrong."

Senator Borah said, "You may chain down all human rights, but leave the right of free speech and it will unchain all the rest."

Lord Acton said, "The security of the minority, however offensive its views, is the basis of all freedom." The spirit of our immortal Declaration of Independence means, if it means anything, the absolute freedom of conscience and untrammelled public expression of opinion in war or peace times. Any attempt to muzzle public discussion regarding religion, conservatism, republicanism or any other form of un-Americanism is contrary to the very fundamentals of Democracy.

If we are fortified with the power of truth, why should we be afraid to meet radicals in the open forum of discussion?

The suppression of new ideas about government is just as much a brake on the wheels of progress as the suppression of new inventions in industry.

S. A. C. Jamestown, N. Y.

any world are interested in the scheme. At first there will be only 100 dwellings and a few studios, but later it is hoped that there will be a greater development. The architect is grandson of Stauden, perhaps the most famous of modern French dramatists.

A statement has been made about the loans which France has made to European countries. It will be remembered that considerable criticism was made of the readiness with which France seemed to respond to appeals for credits on the part of the smaller states of the Continent which France hoped to draw within its own orbit. Undoubtedly there was a political purpose in this generosity. It was intended to help forward a diplomatic plan which probably will not survive recent developments. According to the account in the *Journal Officiel*, France on Jan. 13 loaned the sum of 400,000,000 francs to Poland and at the same time a loan of 300,000,000 francs was made to Yugoslavia. There was also discussion about credits to the extent of 100,000,000 francs to Rumania, which it is believed have been extended but which are not yet announced officially. Other help has been forthcoming, but when everything is totaled up it will be seen that the amounts are not very large and cannot really affect France's financial position. It is probably somewhat unfair to suggest that these credits in any way reduce France's capacity to pay its own debts.

The other day there was a discussion in a certain literary company in Paris as to who was the best known writer in the world. The choice seemed to lie between Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. Other names were mentioned, but it was generally agreed that none of them came near those of Wells and Shaw, but there was a considerable difference of opinion whether Shaw or Wells should be placed first. Certainly in France Shaw has hitherto remained comparatively unknown. The translations of his plays have been not altogether good and they have made very little appeal to the French people. Now an attempt is being made to introduce Shaw, the author of *Saint-John*, the French heroine, into France, not in translated form, but in the original English. A company playing in English has had a fairly successful season and has undoubtedly made the Irish playwright better known than he has hitherto been.

The return of M. Caillaux to active political life must be deferred for some little time. The Senate is endeavoring to delay the passage of the Amnesty Bill as long as possible. But that these credits in any way reduce France's capacity to pay its own debts.

The Odyssey of a Ford

WE ARE guests tonight in a rambling old log home built by emigrants from Denmark in 1863. The house is deserted except for a young woman and a little boy of two years. We are welcomed eagerly, for it is lonely here surrounded by deserted log buildings, among them a blacksmith's shop—the trade of the pioneer grandfather. The house, we are told, has been purchased by a power company, and will be torn down. The company is now building a dam which will back up the water from Bear River over this property. The house is in splendid condition, and we have the feeling that it should be preserved, but modern methods of farming, including necessary irrigation, have condemned it.

Today we have made fairly good time. We passed through Pocatello this morning, and are now on our way to Montpelier in southeastern Idaho, not far from the Utah and Wyoming line. The nearest town is Soda Springs. Farm homes are far apart, and this old log house is a welcome stopping place in the rapidly descending dusk of early evening.

The house is scantily furnished. The board floors are bare. A kerosene lamp on the kitchen table throws a yellow light over the pretty gingham dress the young woman is making. In the room adjoining, the only place where furniture to be seen is a bed. This she insists we must have, assuring us that there is another bed upstairs.

Breakfast in this pioneer home is a very simple meal. The little we have is good. It is placed before us shyly.

"It isn't much." Our hostess' voice falters. "But you are welcome to it." She does not eat with us, and I have an uneasy feeling that she has given us all she has. I try to talk about the weather, but the day is so perfect that comment about it fails to do it justice. I glance about and quickly transfer my conversation into a question about the plant that has boldly pushed its way through the narrow windowpanes of the kitchen window.

"It's a tea plant," I am told. "For years it has grown there until it has become impossible to open the window." I step to the door for a better view of the plant and find that it is usurping much of the secluded garden at the rear of the house. In its "branches" a family of bluebirds has lodged. The young birds are tilting themselves for a try at the clothesline six feet away. This is evidently not their first attempt for they do it fairly well and continue to fly back and forth at the encouraging call of their parents. Soon they will be gone, and none too soon for the wrecking of the house is scheduled. The mother and little boy will leave within a few days. The father is away trying to find work and a home in a new location. "Farmers here are hoping for better times," the young wife says. "Maybe things will be better after election. It has been hard getting along, but I like my home, and don't want to leave the old home."

The road today winds through low, ever-appearing hills until Montpelier is reached. Then on toward Laketown we go over a fairly level country. One generous glimpse of beauty we have—that of Bear Lake, about 20 miles long and six or seven miles wide, extending to the shore of Laketown, Utah. This emerald lake binds the two states indissolubly by its beauty as well as its location. Gray-blue hills circle the eastern shore, but yield on the west to a border of vivid green meadow.

Laketown, at the southern end of the lake, is a bustling farming community of good homes. A approach one of the houses along a pathway bordered by yellow roses. It is nearly noon and before we are able to realize it, we are in the comfortable living room eating a piece of warm custard pie. A well equipped radio is at my elbow, one of the many we have found so far. These people, we learn, settled here more than 25 years ago and it is largely through their efforts that this community, far from being isolated, has itself brought its neighbors into close contact with city conveniences. The power plant, telephone system, and mill bespeak progress and activity.

Eight children have been reared in this fine home. All of them so far as it is possible, are to be educated at the University of Utah. The oldest daughter is now teaching in a high school. The oldest son is a missionary in the East. The youngest children are still at home, helping on the farm and in the community store owned by their father.

"We want them to have an easier life than we have had," says the mother. "Farming is too uncertain and too hard. Even this irrigated land through here is dry this year. Not enough snow, and no rain at all. Freight rates, too, are a burden. Our nearest shipping point is more than 50 miles from here. We have to haul our produce through the cañon ahead, a grade you are about to climb."

The climb through the cañon is tedious traveling and the road to Kemmerer, Wyo., is dry, dusty, rough.

No farm home will welcome us tonight—for in this sagebrush country not a farm is to be found. Not a single head of cattle have I seen. One lone sheep, evidently lost, is seeking a way out of this desert plain. If I were inclined to be discouraged, I too, should turn back and seek greener pastures, but the desire to see beyond the next hill tempts me to continue.

My first impression of this great State is not a pleasant one. Our stopover in Kemmerer, however, soon alters this impression. Energetic people are in this mining center. Prosperity has found a genial welcome here. New buildings are very much in evidence; wages are high; rents are high; real estate is booming; nearly everybody wears a cheerful expression and not a complaint is heard about conditions. Kemmerer might be on another planet, so far as "hard times" are concerned. The cafe we patronize serves excellent meals and is built for a town of 60,000 instead of 1600. Far from being mediocre, the main street of this small town would set the pace for any city.

M. L. S.